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TASMANIA LEADS WORLD IN POWER USED PER CAPITA

Canada Follows and United States Far Down List in Hydroelectric Projects

ABUNDANT RAINFALL HELPS ISLAND STATE

Australia Proper Forges Ahead Although Handicapped by Paucity of Rivers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—How many people, if asked, could tell that the vast area of the United States is only 600,000 square miles greater than that of the Commonwealth of Australia?

If the question were put as to which country is the greater consumer of power per capita, 99 people out of every hundred probably would say the United States, and, if asked to have another guess, they likely would mention Canada.

In both cases they would be wrong. One might guess for a lifetime and never hit upon the fact.

According to the Electrical World, the country which consumes the most electrical power per capita (all forms) is Tasmania, a member of the Australian Commonwealth. Tasmania's figures in the consumption of power are 1470 kilowatt hours per capita. Canada, 1400, comes next, and the United States is a long way down the list with 700. The main Tasmanian power scheme is but 14 years old, and the capital expenditure on it has been only £3,500,000.

Australia lags in the supply of hydroelectric power supply because in relation to its area, it possesses comparatively small possibilities of water-power development, due to the low rainfall and the topographical unsuitability of other than the eastern portion. In addition to this, there are inexhaustible supplies of coal, from which power is generated on a large scale, and it has to be remembered that a hydroelectric scheme is not always commercially practicable in competition with coal.

Tasmania is the State most richly endowed with water potentialities. The total power available, so far as the hydrometric surveys have gone, is 1,750,000 horsepower, and only 4 per cent of this is being used, but immediate extensions are planned.

Cables Across Bass Strait

The shortest distance between Tasmania and the Australian mainland (Victoria) is 197 miles, and it has been suggested that submarine transmission cables could be laid across Bass Strait and power supplied for industrial and other purposes. The writer is authoritatively informed that engineering skill could enable this to be done, but that the cost would be so great it would not be a commercial proposition, since the

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Ford Reveals Plan on Power Development

Another tale of the Wayside Inn, in which Henry Ford's plans to develop the water-power resources of the State appear in the light of "local color," and Joseph L. Sturtevant of Newton furnishes the dramatic episode, has just been made known through litigation instituted in Middlesex Superior Court.

Mr. Ford—who owns the famous hostelry in Sudbury where he has started experiments leading to eventual development of water-power resources in Massachusetts' non-navigable streams, and plans for a free trade school for state wards—was named as a respondent, along with Mrs. Ford and Earl J. Boyer, superintendent of the property, in court proceedings in which Mr. Sturtevant, owner of an estate adjoining the Wayside Inn, brought a bill in equity alleging that a stream which meanders through the Ford property had been diverted so as to render the Sturtevant estate useless for the objects for which it had been intended.

In their answer the respondents say that the dams on the Wayside Inn property operate water mills which serve a definite economic purpose and are valuable to the best interests of the trade school conducted, without charge, by Mr. Ford for wards of the Commonwealth. They also declare that the dams are within the meaning of the state "mill act," and ask the court to judge whether they shall be required to make any further answer to Mr. Sturtevant's bill, requesting a dismissal of the action and costs.

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—William Seeds, lately high commissioner for Rhineland at Coblenz, has been appointed British Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding the late Sir Beilby Alston. This appointment takes the place of that of Sir Esmond Ovey, who was appointed to the Rio de Janeiro Embassy last August, but was subsequently transferred to Moscow.

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Victory Over Rebels Reported by Nanking

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Shanghai

NATIONALIST Government military headquarters at Nanking announced Jan. 7 that Nationalist troops in Honan province had scored a decisive victory over rebel forces under General Tang Seng-Chi.

General Tang was associated in his rebellion with General Shih Yu-San, who led the Pukow division. The Nanking Government recently announced a series of "rewards" for soldiers and officers of Tang's forces joining the Nationalist armies.

The announcement said 10,000 of the rebel forces had been captured by the Nationalist forces, while General Tang, under disguise, was seeking to flee to Japan for safety.

Governors Act Toward Union of East Africa

Agreement on Customs and Railways Promoted at Nairobi Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika met at Nairobi Jan 7 in an endeavor to reach agreements upon questions of customs and railways vital to the much-criticized scheme for formation of the United States of East Africa through closer union of the territories they respectively represent.

This scheme as originally put forward by the Royal Commission under Sir Edward Hilton Young would bring the three territories, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, under one commissioner. This has been taken exception to before the Council of the League of Nations on the ground it might violate conditions of the British mandate for Tanganyika.

Discrimination Prohibited

This mandate, it was pointed out, provides that there shall be no discrimination either in customs tariffs or upon railways between internationals of member states of the League of Nations concerned. It was also recalled that Tanganyika is subject to the general conditions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League, which lays down that the Government must be, not as proposed by the Young commission, "in the British Empire's interests," but in those of native races.

Governors has not disputed these contentions but has pointed to Article 10 of the mandate which specifically empowers the incorporation of Tanganyika into a "customs fiscal and administrative union or federation with adjacent territories."

In these circumstances, the discussions now proceeding at Nairobi have international as well as local significance. Kenya at present has a customs tariff giving some measure of protection to local industries. The Colony also giyes preferential rates on its railways to local products against similar imported articles.

Tariff Board Appointed

A tariff committee was appointed last May to go into the question of extending this system to neighboring territories but failed to reach agreement. The majority favored the system's retention. The minority advised reductions in tariffs upon everything except timber. Since then an unofficial conference was held at Nairobi between representatives of Tanganyika and Kenya which unreservedly accepted protective tariffs and protective railway rates for both territories as features of the co-ordination proposed.

This decision is one of the factors which the Governors are discussing in the conference at Nairobi. The task is to devise a scheme which will satisfy local opinion without interfering with conditions requisite under the mandate to enable establishment of closer interterritorial relations.

GENEVA COAL EXPERTS AGREE ON NINE HOURS

Employers and Laborers Study International Working Conditions

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Two important international committees of experts are now holding meetings here, one under the direction of the economic committee of the League of Nations, the other under the direction of the International Labor Office.

The first, consisting of representatives of 22 countries, including the United States, Australia and India as well as two delegates from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, is considering the causes of the present world crisis in agriculture and its remedies, while the second, consisting of delegates of employers and laborers in the chief European coal-producing countries, is considering the possibilities of improving and standardizing working conditions of the whole coal industry, the discussions being conducted on the basis of the draft convention made by the International Labor Office. After a long and careful study of hours of labor, working conditions and wages in the European coal industry, the maximum time for underground work to be the same everywhere and the methods necessary for enforcing the convention where accepted.

Walter Robert Smith, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade in England, was unanimously elected president of the conference.

Matters stressed so far have been underground and Sunday labor, the prevailing opinion of many of the employers' delegates was that it would be unfeasible to standardize hours and labor conditions in view of the uneven economic and political development in Europe, and that the industry in each state must decide labor questions for itself.

A represenative of the German employers maintained that for two reasons it would be unwise for Germany to agree to reduce and limit the hours of underground labor, firstly that it would raise the price of coal, thus of the cost of living, consequently tending to impoverish the people, and secondly that the Young plan was a burden and would necessitate German industry working overtime, in order to meet obligations, thus rendering Germany's adherence to the International Labor Convention in the mining industry difficult.

90-Mile Cable Gaps Caused by Storms Mended in Atlantic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British cable-laying ship Faraday recently put out to sea from the West India Dock, to assist the cable ship John W. Mackay in repairing damage by the recent earthquake off Newfoundland. Owing to the depth of the cables and 40 to 90-mile gaps between the breaks, it is expected that the repairs cannot be completed for at least another month.

"We have found out just where the breaks are by special tests made by experts at our stations in the Azores and America," said R. J. Hughes, manager of the Commercial Cable Company, in an interview.

"Four of our cables have been broken, two from New York to Newfoundland and two between Nova Scotia and the Azores. One is a very expensive cable, with 1100 pounds of copper wire to the mile.

"The broken cable has to be brought to the surface with great care, in case it should either break again or slip off. Where the water is two miles deep it may take a whole day to bring the cable to the surface. The cable is then cut, a good end is attached to a buoy, and the broken bit is hauled on board. The ship then goes off to look for the other end. When it is found a new piece of cable is joined on and messages are sent along it to land to make sure that the joint is perfect. Paying out new cable as she goes, the ship returns to the first end and completes the repair."

Driverless Car Obeys Human Voice, But Tone of Command Must Be Polite

NEW YORK (AP)—A driverless car obeyed the spoken word, moving backward and turning on its lights at instructions dictated through a telephone.

R. H. Maxwell, Westinghouse research engineer, exhibited the invention Jan. 6 in Grand Central Palace in the organization's light institute. He worked with one of the 1930 models being shown at the National Automobile Show.

At the command to move forward, spoken into the telephone, the car went ahead until told to halt. It was backed up 40 feet, halted, and lights were turned on and off at the word of the "driver."

The telephone was wired to a light source, hidden in a miniature tree. Each word flashed the light, the combinations of one to four flashes operating through the light-sensitive cell to relays which controlled the car.

Though too new to have found a practical use in driving, the device can make it possible, it was claimed, for a traffic officer, if all automobiles were equipped, to control vehicles by merely talking.

Mr. Maxwell, who gave the demonstration before members and guests of Automobile Boosters Club No. 13 of New York, attending the automobile show in a body, envisioned a day when all of the sting of a policeman's commands would be removed.

"The device has a language of its own," he said. "It must be spoken to in a polite tone of voice. When a motorist passes a red light, instead of the usual, 'Hey! come back here, where's the fire?' the officer will have to say calmly, 'Back up, please.'"

The "electric eye" also opened a garage door when the driver pointed his spotlight on the sensitive mechanism.

Dartmoor Prison Is Like Private School as Result of English Penal Experiment

DARTMOOR, Eng. (AP)—Dartmoor prison is becoming almost a private school.

Inmates are now given the privilege of studying history, arithmetic, geography and the natural sciences. Books on almost any subject are available in the prison library. Bare cells of the old days have been converted into comfortable "studies" and those who have been in residence a few years are allowed to sleep in rooms that are often furnished better than were their own homes.

The inmates are graded according to the number of years they have been in residence. The "freshmen" have to rough it somewhat, but after 18 months are transferred to "Liberty Hall," officially known as "D" hall where, if their conduct has been good, they get their first privileges.

There is a jazz band. Food is varied each day, the same menu never being repeated for three weeks. Pocket money is furnished those who reach a sufficiently privileged state.

Officials say that the new system produces zest for good behavior, as bad conduct means a loss of all privileges.

Austria's Appeal for 'New Start' Seeks Annulment of Reparations

Chancellor Declares This Essential Before New Loan Can Be Obtained—French Oppose German Demand for Abandonment of Sanctions

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Dr. Johann Schober, Austrian Chancellor, addressing the press Jan. 7, declared the object of the Austrian delegation attending the second Hague conference was to achieve freedom in the financial and economic sphere and complete liquidation of the past which would render it possible for Austria to face the future unhampered by new burdens.

Austria, he said, expects to be entirely free from reparation payments because in order to fulfill its former obligations, that is to say, payment on its loans, it cannot undertake any further payments. He pointed out that if Austria was to obtain the new loan of which it stood in need it must obtain the consent of all the creditor powers who, he hoped, would allow Austria to make a new start. He claimed that Austria had made a successful attempt to maintain internal peace and nothing should be done to hinder its progress.

The committee on non-German reparations meet again to reconsider Hungarian reparations. Count Stephen Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, had a long conversation with Philip Snowden, Jan. 6, and is satisfied he made an impression on the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, however, has said nothing which would lead Hungarians to expect British assistance in refusing to pay reparations after 1943.

Re-examination of Resources

Count Bethlen argued that according to the Versailles Treaty, Hungary is entitled to re-examination of its capacity to pay at this date, and nothing should be done to prejudice in advance the verdict of the Reparations Commission.

If Hungary is then required to make further payments, it will not refuse to do so, but its case is that a heavier burden in the way of reparations has been placed on it than on any other country, and that, considering the territorial sacrifices it was required to make in the peace treaties, it should be released from further payments after 1943.

In the meantime Rumania, supported by Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, has informed the eastern reparations committee that unless they can be insured against payment of compensation to Hungarian landlords they will not negotiate settle-

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MUSEUM HEAD DETAILS SEARCH OF FAR CORNERS

Dr. Osborn of American at 61st Meeting, Explains How Donations Saved Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The work of 30 research expeditions on four continents by which the American Museum of Natural Hitsory gathers materials and data to enrich its collections of rare and prehistoric flowers, birds, animals and men, was described by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, at the sixty-first annual meeting of the board of trustees just held at the University Club.

The museum's entire program of field work, almost abandoned a year ago on account of lack of funds, was made possible by generous contributions, Dr. Osborn said, and from arctic to tropic regions in Asia, Africa and the Americas, little groups of men have delved into the secrets of the world's early history, sending the results of their explorations back to the museum here.

Reviewing briefly the work of specific expeditions, he said the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology had conducted successful explorations in Utah and Mexico, obtaining in the latter country a nearly complete skeleton of a rare crocodile. The Sanford-Legendre Abyssinian expedition returned with a series of nyala and, in addition 267 mammals, 63 birds, and 12 reptiles, he said. In Turkestan, William J. Morden and George G. Goodwin of the department of mammals obtained specimens for the Saiga antelope group, and are now seeking a long-haired Siberian tiger. Archæological investigations at Canyon Del Muerta in Arizona resulted in the finding of a rock burial crypt, completely sealed, in which was found the body of a man in full costume with his belongings about him. Contributions from Ogden L. Mills made the Canyon Del Muerta work possible, Dr. Osborn added.

A reconnaissance trip by Ronald Olson through Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia was financed by Myron I. Granger; Mrs. Walter W. Naumberg made possible the collection of Brazilian birds, and an expedition to Sao Thome Island, under the leadership of José G. Correia, is being supported by S. Brinkerhoff Thorne.

An expedition in Madascar, cooperating with the British Museum of Natural History, is being run with funds contributed by John D. Archbold, and one in the South Seas is being supported by Harry Payne Whitney.

Data on pre-historic animals in Alaska are the objective of a group of research workers co-operating with Alaska College; Dr. George C. Vaillant is on a tour of Mexico and Guatemala searching for archæological material on funds donated by Clarence L. Hay, and the seventh Bernheimer expedition visited Montezuma Creek, in Utah, seeking dinosaur and prehistoric human relics.

Other expeditions worked in India, seeking specimens of the Sondaious rhino; Dutch Guiana, Florida, Santo Domingo, the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

CANADA LISTENS BUT KEEPS MUM ON BORDER PLAN

Understood to Be Sympathetic to U. S. Proposals to Tighten the Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Every effort is being made by the State Department to secure Canadian support for plans to tighten the United States international border against rumrunning and smuggling of aliens. Treasury Department proposals include the consolidation of all existing border agencies into one force under the coast guard, and the establishment of approximately 600 ports of entry to which passage between the two countries would be restricted.

The far-reaching nature of the proposals is believed certain to subject them to extended discussion and probably to controversy if they reach Congress in their present form. Under the plans formulated by the Treasury, it is understood that Canada has adopted a sympathetic attitude so far as the fundamental objectives of the arrangement go, though there is a disposition to regret any move which would alter the traditional policy of free access across the great land boundary between the two English-speaking peoples.

The proposals have been presented to representatives of the Canadian Government by officials of the United States State Department, who make it clear that if the new program is finally adopted it will be taken in the hope of solving a domestic problem within the United States. The United States is in the position of asking for the sympathetic assistance of a neighbor country, and under such circumstances Canada is expected to meet present approaches more than halfway, although reluctant to see any barriers placed between free intercourse across the international line.

The first step in the Treasury's plan would be consolidation of all existing border agencies into one group. These would include immigration, customs and quarantine services, which would be united under the coast guard. Present personnel of the respective groups runs to about 2000 and would be substantially increased.

The second step would be to raise the present number of ports of entry from 100 to 500 or 600. It is asserted that this larger number would be adequate to take care of the main highways between Canada and the United States. Negotiations with Canada at present are for the purpose of securing Canadian co-operation in the establishing of parallel ports of entry on the Canadian side of the border.

Proceedings of the Executive Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in Washington, will be reported in the Monitor during three days beginning Tomorrow

LEAGUE ENDING THOUGHT OF WAR, SMUTS BELIEVES

Machinery of Peace Needed to Support Pact of Paris, Statesman Declares

The United States and the League of Nations, by different roads, are heading for the same goal of universal peace by consultation instead of force, Gen. Jan C. Smuts told an audience in Boston Jan. 6, which sat silent in its seats for fully five minutes after he had ceased speaking and refused to leave until a whispered conference on the platform started the speakers to the wings.

The League of Nations, in which the vital element is its system of conferences, has been gradually shaking itself loose from the "fossil spoors left by the war mentality" and finding the future of peace along the road of the council table and the conference of nations instead of in armed force and sanctions, he declared.

America has started by a different path, he said, expressing in the Pact of Paris her complete confidence in public opinion as the means to future peace. The pact General Smuts declared to be an epoch-making document, but one the vagueness of which must be corrected and its indefiniteness given a focal point through just such a machinery of conferences as has been developed by the League of Nations.

"Enemies" Speak Together

An audience that packed Symphony Hall heard the South African leader, British statesman and one of the great humanitarians of the world, speak in honor of the tenth anniversary of the League. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the League of Nations with the co-operation of 40 national and local associations which are active in the interest of certain peace. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, presided.

General Smuts was preceded by Sir Herbert Ames of Canada, formerly Treasurer of the League of Nations, who remembered watching Canadian contingents marching away to fight the Boers in South Africa. Then Canada and General Smuts were enemies. Now, he said, General Smuts has just come from Canada where halls were filled to overflowing wherever he went, a magnificent expression of Canada's conviction that General Smuts is one of the outstanding statesmen of his day.

General Smuts began his address by attributing the foundation of the League not to a group of men, but to the human race.

"It is undoubtedly the greatest document in human history," he said. "The Great War was not fought in vain. Much of the idealism behind that conflict ran out as quicksand. But it produced one great thing, recognition of the unity of the human race which found its expression in the League of Nations.

'The First Step'

"Many wise men today say that the League could be improved upon. Let them come forward and improve it. I will be with them and so will all friends of the Covenant. It is not a final document. On the road which will take the human race many hundreds of years into the future it is but the first step. If improvement is possible, let us improve it. But let

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High Duties Force Sale of Treasures

LONDON (AP)—Increasing taxation and heavy succession duties have obliged many prominent members of the British nobility to throw art treasures that have been in their families for decades and even centuries on the market.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has announced that he has decided to sell a number of pictures and books from Goodwood House, his sumptuous English estate, and from Gordon Castle, his seat in Scotland.

"Much as I regret having to do this, there is no other course open if I wish to continue to live at Goodwood and employ those connected with the estate," the Duke said.

This news closely followed reports that the Earl of Durham was about to part with Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous painting "The Red Boy" to an American collector for approximately $1,000,000.

The sale was said to have been forced on the Earl in order to pay the enormous duties demanded.

Harbor Known to History to Resume Normal Business

Map Indicates Position of Agadir, in Southern Section of Morocco, Which Has Been Declared Once More Open.

France Lifts Ban on Famous Moroccan Port

Reopening Agadir Linked With Restoration of German Property

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The port of Agadir, Morocco, has been reopened to navigation and general commerce by decision of Lucien Saint, Resident General of the port and territory of Agadir. It has been a closed port since the World War.

The announcement is of special interest in connection with the recent conclusion of an agreement between France and Germany for conditional restoration of Germany's confiscated properties in Morocco.

Agadir figured prominently in the Moroccan issue that seriously disturbed the harmony of Europe in the years before the war. The famous Agadir incident of 1911 followed the action of France in sending an expedition to Fez to aid in repressing a Muhammadan insurrection against the Sultan. Germany, claiming this to be a breach of the Algeciras agreement, dispatched a gunboat to Agadir, thereby sending war alarms around Europe, which were only ended by an agreement allowing France protectorate over Morocco in return for concessions on the Congo.

The town is a natural port for the valley of the River Sus. Important concessions in lands and mineral deposits are held there by the German brothers Mannesmann.

Increased development southwest of Morocco is expected to result from the reopening of the Port of Agadir.

Week Is 'Non-Stop' in Soviet System; Sunday Abolished

MOSCOW (AP)—Sundays no longer exist in Soviet Russia as regular days of rest.

The seven-day "non-stop" working week, which allows one group of workers to rest one day in every five while another group is carrying on their work, has been inaugurated in almost every institution, bureau, library, museum, school, factory, mine, and retail shop, and will soon be introduced in theaters and newspapers.

This system, which divides the 24 hours into three different working shifts, has enabled the Government to attain something like "perpetual human motion." At no hour of the day or night, under the new seven-day working week, is any factory, shop or government enterprise idle. At the same time, every worker has a full 24-hour rest every five days.

According to the Government, the new system of working hours has resulted in increased productivity, and has actually given the workers more repose and time for recreation than when only Sundays were observed as days of rest. Thus the coal mines in the Don Basin, in which the non-stop week has been introduced, have increased their output by 16 per cent and labor productivity by 4 per cent. The shipbuilding yard raised its output by 20 per cent, while reducing costs by 5 per cent.

Under the new system retail shops keep open seven days a week.

Brilliant Pageant of Old-Time Dress in Honor of Royal Couple in Rome

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The week of rejoicing for the marriage of Crown Prince Umberto and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium has brought a brilliant gathering of royalty to the capital. The guests of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena include four kings, four queens, 28 princes and 26 princesses. Ex-King Amanullah and his consort have been invited to attend.

Thousands of visitors from different parts of Italy have come to Rome to witness the numerous festivities in honor of the royal couple.

A spectacular event was the pageant of Italian costumes held Jan. 7, in which 4000 people took part, nearly 800 animals, including camels, horses, oxen and sheep being included. The procession marched past the royal stand, erected near the Quirinal Palace, where people from the provinces and colonies performed their folk dances and songs.

Representations were also given of old customs still pervailing in many Italian villages. The pageant was opened by heralds sounding on silver trumpets a fanfare specially composed by Pietro Mascagni. These were followed by the Sardinian group, in their traditional mountain costumes, by Piedmontese peasants from Alpine valleys, by Tyrolese peasants from the Upper Adige. Then came men from Lagosta, wearing red robes belted at the waist and glittering helmets.

Venetian girls displayed beautifully embroidered shawls, while Dalmatian dancers from Zara performed the "Moresca." Others included representatives from Siena with twirling banners and people of Gubbio with their candle exercises.

Most striking among the dresses were those of the Albanian girls from Piana dei Greci, near Palermo.

Many Sicilian and Roman carts added color to the proceedings, and so did Arabs, in native dress, mounted on camels.

The procession was witnessed by enormous crowds.

STIMSON URGES DECREASING OF BATTLESHIPS

Secretary of State Gives Film Talk Before Leaving Washington

DELEGATES ARE BID 'GODSPEED' BY HOOVER

U. S. Party En Route to London Naval Parley With Highest Hopes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover said good-by and wished Godspeed at a farewell breakfast on Jan. 7 in the White House to the American delegation which is going to London to work out a treaty of reduction and limitation in naval armaments, which has been the principal goal and chief preoccupation of the present Administration.

Very real drama was epitomized in the scene, for the President alone possesses treaty-making power, and the delegates are therefore his personal representatives. Hence, in his farewell, he invested them with a peculiar responsibility. The mission, everyone felt, is bent upon one of the most critical, yet hope-inspiring, crusades undertaken in modern history.

The chairman of the delegation, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, upon leaving the White House went directly across the street to the State Department and dictated to the sound films a message to the American people explaining something of what the conference means. The statement was released to the press, and it will be generally exhibited in most of the moving picture theaters of the country on Saturday, Jan. 11, when the George Washington, bearing the American delegation, is already two days out in the Atlantic steaming toward England.

Battleships to the Fore

In his sound film address Colonel Stimson went much further than any other official pronouncement has gone in subordinating the cruiser issue and bringing the battleship question to the fore. After reviewing the Washington Conference, he said: "We have now come to the time when, under that Washington treaty, battleship building is about to begin again—not competitive building, but mutually agreed upon building.

"Yet it will be expensive building and it therefore seems a most opportune time for the United States to meet with these same powers to see if we cannot still further delay or decrease expenses of the battleship fleets."

Despite Colonel Stimson's strong emphasis upon the battleship problem, he did not leave cruisers out, and explained that the delegation would also endeavor to find a mutually satisfactory arrangement for limiting the building of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines "and thus still further increase that sense of security essential to international good will."

Is Not a Retreat

The Administration's attitude in subordinating the cruiser question to that of battleship reduction, it is emphasized in Washington, is not a retreat. Some observers, recalling the almost constant stress which has been placed upon cruisers since before the Geneva conference in 1927 and particularly all during the summer of 1929, have criticized the Administration and characterized the present action as a surrender. Nothing could be farther from the real purpose of President Hoover and Colonel Stimson.

Rather, it is their intention to divert the glare of publicity from the delicate cruiser question to the battleship question, which they have every confidence of solving easily. Then, while the nations are congratulating themselves on the removal of a great cause of suspicion and jealousy, an equitable common-sense settlement of the cruiser question will be slipped through. But cruisers are not to be the crux at London as they were at Geneva, and those who are working hardest for the success of the conference applaud this decision.

Happy Medium Being Sought

In concluding his sound-film remarks, Colonel Stimson gave a general summary intended to bring within one platform all groups in the country. He said, "Too little means of defense gives a nation a feeling of insecurity. Too much gives its neighbors a feeling of insecurity. Our object is to try to find a happy medium that will be mutually satisfactory."

At breakfast, as a prominent member of the delegation afterward described it, "President Hoover reviewed in his own inimitable way the entire international situation which led up to the London conference." He gave us, this delegate continued, "a great 'buck up' talk and sent us off to London full of confidence and enthusiasm."

Incidentally, it was revealed that the delegation goes to London without written instructions—a somewhat novel diplomatic procedure, but thoroughly expressive of the great trust President Hoover places in his emissaries.

The breakfast was brief and the President's benediction succinct. Afterward the delegates and advisers lined up on the White House portico for filming, and sharp at 9:30 o'clock the President went across the street to his temporary office.

Successful Films Made

The reception room at the State Department had been transformed into a sound film studio, and Klieg lights played on one end of the dignified chamber, where a conference

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PRISON DESIGN IS ANTIQUATED, SAY ARCHITECTS

Accommodations Like 'Model Working Men's Hotels' Are Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prison architecture in the United States, a widely discussed topic following two outbreaks at Auburn Prison during the past few months which were attributed largely to improper housing accommodations, is the subject of a detailed survey just published in the current number of the Architectural Record. The article was prepared by Robert L. Davison, director of research of the Record, in collaboration with various prison authorities, architects and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

Launching the discussion with the remark that "prison design in America is extremely backward," the article, without hesitation, attributes this condition to the iron-clad theories of officials whose responsibility it is to keep the prisoners incarcerated.

"The architect, as a rule, does not dare to go contrary to those who ought to know," it declared, "and he carefully avoids experiment. He, therefore, plans his new building on the lines of those already built, which are recommended as being the best of the type required."

Too Many Cells

It emphasizes particularly the value of the outside cell system and the possibilities of providing accommodations "similar to 'model working men's hotels' such as the Mills Hotels, Salvation Army Barracks, etc." for prisoners not requiring special security provisions.

"If the architect has to take maximum precautions only to prevent jail breaks of 15 to 30 per cent of the prisoners," it continues, "and less precautions to prevent escape of possibly another 15 to 30 per cent, it leaves him comparatively free to design a building which has proper light, ventilation and heating and will be sanitary, efficient and economical.

Charging that responsibility for continued use of the cage type of cells "rests almost entirely with the cell manufacturers," the article cited figures obtained from various institutions to show that construction cost has increased from $1200 to $2000 per cell in 1914 to about $3000 to $5000 per prisoner at the present time. This compared with an average cost per prisoner for a cottage dormitory at Lorton, Va., of $440.

Big Waste Cited

In a statement issued simultaneously with the publication of the article on prison architecture, Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, executive director of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, asserted that, if the majority of proposed plans for new new prison construction in the United States this year are followed, approximately one-half of appropriations totaling $100,000,000 will be wasted.

"By far the greater part of these plans envision what is called 'maximum security,'" Dr. Whitin said. "Modern analyses show that only 15 per cent to 30 per cent of the prison population require the old Bastille type of jail. Wholesale construction of this type results not only in the waste of public funds, but also in the erection of buildings which have a detrimental effect on many prisoners."

Prison authorities who collaborated in the study were: Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Correction, Massachusetts; Dr. B. L. Scott, executive secretary, Pennsylvania Prison Society; Col. J. D. Sears, member of the board of directors, New Jersey State Prison, and Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation.

SOVIET AVIATORS STARTING AIR LINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Soviet Russia is looking to the United States for guidance in aviation and recognizes that this country has forged ahead of most other countries in air progress and achievements, according to members of a commission of nine Soviet aeronautical engineers, who have just visited Buffalo aviation industries. The commissioners are touring the United States to study engineering.

Aviation offers a solution of transportation problems and communication difficulties in Russia's wide spaces, Mr. Baranoff said, the result being that the Soviet Government is establishing air lines between many important cities, all government subsidized, and is building airplanes, establishing schools for pilots and instituting the glider sport for boys and girls.

RADIO PROGRAM LIST POSTED AS STUDY AID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—An approved list of radio features is posted daily in the Roosselville district school, near this city, as a guide to the evening's entertainment. Robert J. Shillingslaw, principal, goes over advance lists of programs, selecting them on the basis of their educational value, as a method of determining to what extent radiocasts may be used to supplement school work.

"Each evening the air is full of music, talks and drama, practically all of which have some points worth considering," Mr. Shillingslaw said. "Music ranks high in the list. History is brought more strongly to the pupil by plays given on the air than is possible from a book. Often the pupil is enabled to be 'in on the ground floor' at big events of the year, to hear the important leaders of the Nation and to learn culture from the really cultured."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Argentine Fiscal Program Attacked

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Hipolito Irigoyen's recommendation that Congress adopt last year's budget instead of formulating a new one for 1930 was strongly attacked editorially Jan. 6 by the newspaper Le Prensa. The 1929 budget is wholly unfitted for the present needs of the Government, the editorial declares, and contains a considerable deficit in addition to other objectionable phases.

The state railways show an annual deficit which should be balanced instead of partly covered, as it is at present, by state bonds contrary to financial practice, the editorial states.

Discussing the government's finances, La Prensa declares the present administration, during its first three months in office, spent at least $0,000,000 pesos ($32,000,000) in excess of the budget through authorization of expenditures without specifying the amounts. Through lack of official publication the Nation is unable to follow intelligently the government's finances.

Cleveland Garment Workers Begin Strike

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Strike of 5000 members of the Cleveland local of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union began Jan. 7. The walkout was accomplished in good order and with little excitement.

As the walkout was ratified, Gov. Myers Y. Cooper indicated that he would attempt to arbitrate the differences between the manufacturers and workers, providing he is called on by both sides. The workers are demanding a five-day, 40-hour week instead of 44 hours, elimination of alleged "sweat shop" conditions, guarantee of salaries from contract firms and aid in centralizing the industry here.

GENEVA EXAMINES HIGH COST OF WHEAT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The committee of agricultural experts, which met Jan. 6 at Geneva, was appointed by the economic committee in order to give advice to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations on the general agricultural situation. The committee will devote its attention in particular to the question of wheat-growing in relation to prices and consumption.

The committee consists of representatives from the chief agricultural countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Denmark.

BRITISH ROAD BURDEN EXCEEDS AMERICA'S

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the last seven years the number of motor vehicles in Britain has increased from 873,700 to 2,036,000, representing one vehicle for every 22 persons, according to the Road Fund Administration Report, issued recently by the Ministry of Transport.

This proportion is far less than in America. But the burden on the British roads, which cover a total distance of 179,095 miles, is greater than the burden distributed over the far greater length of roads in America. A total sum of £25,618,911 was paid on account of the motor tax for the year 1928-29, of which the Road Fund received £21,298,300.

PADLOCK PROCEEDINGS INCREASE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prosecution of violators of the federal prohibition laws was more vigorous in the southern district of New York in 1929 than ever before, it is indicated in the report of United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle for the year. He said that during 1929 there had been 785 padlock actions in his district, and that decrees in favor of the government were obtained in 538 cases. penalties, jail sentences and fines were increased more than 50 per cent.

Simultaneously Mr. Tuttle announced he had invited nine up-state county district attorneys to meet him here to discuss the law enforcement.

AVIATION FUND GIVES $100,000 SAFETY AWARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MITCHEL FIELD, L. I.—Persons prominent in aviation met here to witness the presentation of the grand prize of $100,000 donated by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, for the airplane demonstrating the greatest advance in safety, to C. M. Keyes, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company.

Before the prize was presented the Tanager, the Curtiss biplane which had previously passed all the rigid tests required by the rules of the contest, was flown by Lieut. Stanley M. Umstead, army pilot, to demonstrate its remarkable stability and the ease with which it can be handled.

MALAYA TIN DREDGES STOP WORK ON SUNDAY

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements (AP)—Nineteen tin-mining properties in Malaya, involving about 300 dredges, ceased work Jan. 5 in conformity with a recommendation of the Tin Producers' Association for Sunday stoppage throughout 1930.

Other interests with five dredges have agreed to stop work on Sunday. It was understood that nine Chinese plants also will accede to the cessation of Sunday work.

Architect of Bank of England Gets First View of Skyscraper

Sir Herbert Baker Finds High Buildings Not Adapted to England

Sees American Sky Lines

Two things, in the main, Sir Herbert Baker, architect of the new Bank of England and of government buildings in South Africa, came to the United States to see, he said in Boston.

The first was the "set back" buildings of the so-called modern metropolitan architecture; the second was the early American architecture and furniture that can still be found in museums and in towns and cities.

It is his first visit to the United States and Europeans, hearing of buildings in New York which run up 87 stories toward the sky, are apt to believe that the reports must be exaggerated and that such a thing could not possibly be true. So Sir Herbert, having seen them, said that he was not amazed, but pleased, and made it certain that he should have to come back soon "to see in detail."

"But is there anything in the design and mass of these new office buildings, hotels and apartment houses here, that is adaptable either to England or to South Africa?" he was asked.

"No. We don't have need of their heights," he replied, "Both in England and in South Africa building heights are limited to 120 feet. But in their use of concrete and steel and a greater proportion of glazing, they do interest and instruct us.

"Sir Herbert said he had not yet seen the "modernistic" examples of residential architecture in Germany; there was something about him that made it seem unlikely he would agree with the recent expression of one architect who defended the blocky buildings of concrete and shining steel and glass on the ground that, because of the present "machine age" it is necessary to make the house "a machine in which to live." Sir Herbert was content with suggesting mildly that perhaps the verticals might be being a little overdone, but that in any new expression it took a little time to find a norm.

It was suggested that many people were wondering what the end was going to be, with office buildings being raised almost overnight, as one might say, to heights of 80 and 90 stories, and how, after all, the foundations would continue to bear such preposterous loads. He smiled at that, and his reply was not so much a prophecy as it was a suggestion in comparison.

"They make me think a little of tower towns of Italy, where people ran up towers and towers, up, and up, and up, until they were too high and began to fall down," he added. "But in such towns the effects of such a profusion of verticals has been tempered by interspersed horizontals; a church here, a low, flat building there, a dome set on another building somewhere else, so that there is variety and a certain balance not to be found in a city composed of verticals."

Sir Herbert regretted that his time was limited and that he must race back to England just when he was beginning to find the things he came to see. "But then," he said, "it makes my coming back all the more sure."

SIR HERBERT BAKER

PRAGUE PLANS QUICK BUYING OF FORESTS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Replying to a deputation representing leading Czechoslovak political parties demanding the speeding up of state acquisition of forest land on large estates, especially in south Bosnia, the Land Office, which is responsible for this work, declared that all necessary preliminaries had been completed, and that it was expected to finish the dividing up process by the end of the year.

Compensation to present owners amounts to about $24,000,000, which will be advanced by the Finance Ministry. Most landowners affected are members of the leading Austrian nobility, much of whose pre-war incomes were derived from what is now Czechoslovak territory. According to experts, the state should realize big profits from these transactions. Completion within 11 years of a program to effect the redistribution of the greater portion of agricultural and forest land in Czechoslovakia by the compulsory break-up of large estates has been a stupendous task, which has not been carried through without some mistakes, and these have produced much criticism at different times. The action which both justice and expediency demand makes a social revolution, the effects of which upon the future life of Czechoslovakia's countryside will be immeasurable.

ROBERT WINSOR PASSES ON

Robert Winsor, senior active member of the Boston house of Kidder Peabody & Co., who passed on today in New York City, where he had gone on business, had been actively connected with the banking firm for nearly a half century. Beside this, his chief business interest, he was affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation and many other large interests.

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LOWELL WOULD CURTAIL SPORTS AND ABOLISH M. A.

Harvard President Favors One Game of Each Kind a Year

Abolition of the degree of Master of Arts in Harvard University, and the holding of one great intercollegiate contest in each sport every year, instead of the many such contests now staged, are outstanding proposals in the annual report of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard.

That it is an inestimable gain for students entering the university to come as soon as possible, instead of waiting under influence of the belief that they will obtain more benefit from their education if they are more mature when they matriculate, is another high point in Dr. Lowell's report.

Limitation of the number of students admitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, on the thesis that the university can best serve its purpose by giving an excellent education to smaller groups than a less thorough training to larger ones, is proposed. Dr. Lowell points out that this practice has been adopted in most of the larger departments of the university, and that the number enrolled in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has increased from 424 to 1003 in the past 21 years.

The house plan is described as a "great experiment," in bringing to the students of the lower classes the serious tone of personal and corporate responsibility by self-education, now characterizing the senior class under the tutorial and general examination systems. Dr. Lowell describes the house plan as the culmination of educational policies introduced into Harvard, including the tutorial system, the reading periods, and the general examination. Without these, the house plan might not be wise, he said.

Many Adopt Tutorial Plan

Many colleges have adopted a modified form of the tutorial and general examination systems first introduced at Harvard, Dr. Lowell said in his report. This change has come about through the recognition that a test of what a student has learned during his college years, at the end of his course, is an incentive to more thorough and co-ordinated study.

Abolition of the M. A. degree, proposed by Dr. Lowell, is characterized in his report as a "drastic solution" for the problem introduced into graduate education by the mingling of students who have no intention of becoming scholars with those who intend to make scholarship their career. It is felt that the M. A. degree, which has a commercial value, since it is required by most high schools of those they accept as teachers, brings to the Harvard graduate school a large number of students whose purpose could be served as well at many other universities in New England and throughout the United States.

This "drastic" remedial measure is declared to be justified by the need for providing prospective scholars with a more thorough and unified training than is possible with the present large number of students of mixed aims at present admitted to the graduate school.

On the question of intercollegiate athletics, Dr. Lowell stated that the primary aim of sports should be the development of the undergraduates, not the amusement of the world at large in spectacular and frequent public contests. He constrasted the Greek and Roman attitude toward sports, pointing out that the Greeks held one great athletic event of each kind in the year, the primary purpose of which was the development of the youths themselves. The Romans staged public spectacles that later became commercialized and professional.

"Many of the alumni," said Dr. Lowell in his report, "are slipping into the Roman attitude of mind, while the authorities of the university are striving to follow the Greek conception of these things. On the part of the vast majority of alumni this is quite unconscious. If presented with the alternative, they would undoubtedly approve of the Greek rather than the Roman attitude in our colleges.

New Party Movement in Mexican Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The abrupt action taken Jan. 6 by Gen. Manuel Perez Trevino, president of the all-powerful National Revolutionist Party that supported Pascual Ortiz Rubio for President, in dismissing from that party the 17 members of the organization forming the "white" or majority group of the 29 members composing the permanent commission of Congress, made up of deputies and senators and acting for the legislative body in all but questions of the passage of laws during the period Congress is in recess, has served to center the attention of political observers on the possible formation of a new party by the rejected leaders.

A fortnight ago President-elect Ortiz Rubio accepted the invitation to and did arbitrate the deadlock that had been reached within the party's ranks concerning the appointment of members for the permanent commission. He selected 17 "white" followers and 12 "red" supporters with the majority pledged to support no changes in the commission's duties unless indorsed by the party leaders, which disposition General Trevino now charges was disregarded at a session of the permanent commission when the majority members named new committees and otherwise effected a complete reorganization to their own liking.

Lindbergh and Wife Test New Monoplane

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife, the former Anne S. Morrow, alternating at the controls, on Jan. 6 tested their new low-winged monoplane, which has a cruising radius of 3300 miles.

The large crowd which gathered to witness the flight was surprised at Mrs. Lindbergh's participation in the Colonel's first trial of the new ship. After the landing it was more surprised at Colonel Lindbergh's declaration, "My wife took the controls and liked the ship's performance." The plane is powered by a 425-horsepower Wasp engine, and is equipped to carry 450 gallons of gasoline. Its colors are black and orange and its license number NR-211. The number of the Spirit of St. Louis, the plane which carried Colonel Lindbergh across the Atlantic, was XNR-211.

COUNTY CENTRALIZES CHARITY ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A new step in welfare work among towns and cities of Erie County has been taken by the charities department of the county, with headquarters in Buffalo. Under terms of a welfare law first effective in the State this year, all charity work will be co-ordinated in the one office. Individual overseers of the poor for each township have been abolished in favor of the new plan.

The new law aims to keep families together and to give them help as a unit rather than break up the home life and send members to institutions. On the other hand, the ability of the central organization to command greater resources for relief than can the small town officials, even though it is necessary to send some cases to institutions, is expected to be a great advantage.

REAR ADMIRAL BYRD GETS CUBAN MEDAL

HAVANA (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has been selected by the Cuban National Geographic Society as the outstanding figure in scientific geographic achievements last year. The grand medal of the society has been granted to him. Radio advices to this effect were sent Rear Admiral Byrd Jan. 7.

Rear Admiral Byrd receives the third medal of the society, the first having been conferred upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh during his visit here two years ago on his Latin-American good-will flight. Sir Hubert Wilkins, British explorer, received similar honors last year.

EDITORS PRAISE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR HARD FACTS

Rollins Institute Told That Parties Must Change Old Campaign Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—What public opinion is, how it is formed, the agencies that shape it, and what effect it has on present day conditions, are some of the questions under discussion at the second annual session of the Institute of Statesmanship opened here under the auspices of Rollins College, and continuing from Jan. 6 to 11.

Citing the radio, motion picture news reel, heightened independence and responsibility of editorial comment and widening interest in world and national affairs as increasingly important factors in forming public opinions, F. Stuart Crawford, editorial writer of the New York Herald Tribune, sounded the keynote at the opening session of the institute.

Through six conference groups, several general conferences and evening lectures, made possible through a gift of Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., former Representative from New York, an assembly of representative men and women interested in an intelligent scrutiny of public affairs have gathered here to examine various aspects of the general theme, "The Formation of Public Opinion," which is considered especially timely in the light of late disclosures at Washington.

Editors and journalists from all over the country are here ready to participate in group discussions in which all phases of opinion-making will be discussed, including propaganda and lobbying.

Chain Papers Are Problem

Early discussions center around the topic of "Current Developments in the Press," under the direction of Victor Rosewater, formerly of the Omaha Bee, and deal with such aspects as chain newspapers, syndicated news and comment, current tendencies in ownership and policy, and relative subjects.

Speakers listed under this topic are Karl Bickel, president of the United Press Association; George B. Parker, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Publications; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; James Kerney, Trenton Times, and Julian Harris, of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.

Speaking of the making of public opinion in political campaigns, Mr. Crawford pictured a not distant day when the whole technic of campaign management will be entirely changed by radio, television and talking motion pictures.

"Already we have seen in more than one campaign that the public is judging issues more dispassionately, weighing the facts and issues involved and casting its vote accordingly," he said.

"True public opinion is formed on knowledge of persons and events gathered over a long period of time. Sensationalism, jingoism and emotional appeals are already losing their effectiveness in political campaigns, just as the old torchlight parade has passed. Paucity of thought can no longer be covered with flights of oratory, for the radio audience wants a careful, logical analysis of facts. The time is coming, I believe, when public meetings and whirlwind stumping tours will be obsolete."

More Radio Use Forecast

"Of the $17,000,000 spent in the last campaign by the two major parties, $1,100,000 went for broadcasting. I think this will be greatly amplified in future campaigns.

"The real public opinion of a political campaign is formed not after the nomination of the candidates but in the years preceding. The drama being enacted in Washington today is forming opinion for the election of 1932, hence, I and many other political observers believe that the vast sums spent on tons of so called literature,

Drink MOXIE Distinctively Different

He Leads Discussions on Newspaper Changes

© Moffett, Chicago

VICTOR ROSEWATER

buttons, and the old-time impedimenta of the typical campaign are wasted.

"Except in cases of utmost rarity, opinion is so crystallized within three weeks of an election that only a cataclysm could change it.

"Whenever the public has had the facts and the time to weigh them, it has generally decided intelligently. What the press must strive toward is the rendering of all the facts about important issues, untinged by bias or partisanship—and the future of America as a country governed by public opinion is safe."

Famous Skaters in Ice Pageant

NEW YORK (AP)—In Madison Square Garden, Jan. 6, 1000 skaters—among the best that the United States, Norway, Canada, and Austria have produced—dipped and spun over the thin ice of the garden in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," a pageant of the far north, given in aid of the New York Music Week Association.

Sonja Henie, 17-year-old world champion amateur figure skater from Norway; Willi Boeckl of Austria, three times champion skater of the world; Maribel Vinson and Roger F. Turner, United States champions, and Beatri Loughran, former United States women's skating champion, were among the galaxy of stars that included also, delegations of prominent skaters from Toronto, Ottawa, Boston, and Philadelphia.

In the boxes close to the arena were notables of Norway and America's sports, social, and theatrical worlds, and in the seats close to the roof thousands of others watched the show. A Wagnerian orchestra and a black and white robed chorus of 350 furnished music.

T. P. O'CONNOR LEFT $1500

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Express says that the estate of the late T. P. (Tay Pay) O'Connor, "father of the House of Commons," will only produce about $1500 when it is probated next week. Tay Pay's intimates say that he undoubtedly earned large sums but was charitable to almost a reckless degree.

GOVERNOR ASKS MODERN PRISON IN RHODE ISLAND

Would Segregate Male First Offenders—Would Appoint High Court Judges

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Abandonment of the present system of electing Superior Court judges in grand committee, and vesting of the power of appointment in the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, was urged by Gov. Norman S. Case in his message to the convening General Assembly on Jan. 7.

The Governor also recommended construction of a modern state reformatory for male first offenders, between the ages of 17 and 30, in order that they might be segregated from hardened criminals.

The Governor discussed the New England railroad situation and the work to be done by the Governor's Committee of 30. Narragansett Bay, he said, was a feature of this State's natural resources, and the Legislature should pass such measures as would help develop the harbor facilities here and increase this port's ocean-borne commerce. Backers of the movement to complete the Southern New England railroad from this city to Palmer, Mass., have used this argument to further their cause, contending that Providence has the chance to become one of the principal shipping centers for Canadian grain.

The Governor declared that he approved of and would afford all possible assistance to the Hoover movement to offset business depression by speeding up construction. There should be an intimate relation between the State's business and that of private enterprise, he said, and the forces should co-operate for the stability and uniformity of employment. Construction of state buildings, highways, bridges and other enterprises which have a permanent utility should be pushed forward, he said.

He spoke of traffic congestion in the cities, and recommended that the State Board of Public Roads study and adopt a program whereby its highways leading into the cities would be connected in such a manner as to enable the motorist to proceed on his way without being caught in jammed streets.

ARRESTS IN PARIS MAKE ITALY UNEASY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Due to the uneasiness in the Italian press resulting from the arrest in Paris of three Italian anti-Fascist journalists accused of plotting a bomb outrage against the Italian delegation during the approaching session of the Council of the League which begins here on Jan. 13, the Federal Government of Switzerland has taken special measures to watch the actions of all persons in Geneva suspected of subversive inclinations.

However, the press here points out that Switzerland has always been conscious of her responsibility as hostess of the League and has never failed to exercise sufficiently vigilant police control to enable all foreign delegations to feel perfectly secure.

Filene's BOSTON

Out-of-the-ordinary styles for daytime or evening in Wednesday's sale of

imported, simulated pearl necklaces $1

Choker length with 4, 5 or 7 rhinestone rondelles—Two or three strand styles, with rhinestones—Choker length necklaces with rhinestone back drop ornament—Pearl necklaces with double pearl back drop—Simulated seed pearl "ropes" with rhinestone and pearl ornament—Pearl, rhinestone or pearl and rhinestone earrings. $1.

Clasps of sterling silver or white gold plate

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We will call for your rugs . . . clean them in our modern plant . . . repair if necessary and place in our cold storage where they are moth, fire and theft proof until you return. Years of experience and up-to-date equipment assure reliable service.

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After Reboux, baku and felt $10

If you pay $10 for a hat it must have just as much style as it would if you paid $100

And Styles Like These at $10!

The "half-and-half" hat of baku and felt . . . Coronet brims in felt with brilliant steel beads . . . Copies of Mado's smartly moulded beret turban . . . . Reboux's "off-the-face" brim in felt and baku. $10

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FRENCH SALON—SECOND FLOOR

SLOTTED WINGS MAJOR FACTOR IN SAFETY PRIZE

Guggenheim Airplane Tests Show Value of Device to Prevent 'Spins'

The writer of this article, a war-time "ace," now New England director of the Aviation Business Bureau, will contribute to the Aviation Page, beginning Jan. 11, six articles on "The Coming Year in Aviation," a review of outstanding aeronautical accomplishments in 1929 and what they forecast for 1930.

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND JR., D. S. C.

A prize of $100,000 has just been won by the Curtiss Tanager in the Guggenheim Fund's safe airplane contest. That is little more than a drop in the bucket compared with the money paid by the United States Navy, the British Government, and several manufacturing concerns in this country, for the right to use a trifling-looking little device that was built into the Tanager's top wing and which was a main factor in its victory.

That small "gadget" was one of the factors in putting the Tanager in the top rank for safety. It was the Handley Page automatic wing slot, famous in aviation technical circles. In all airplane construction there is probably no other element that combines such simplicity with such tremendously important results. For the automatic wing slot is a most efficient safeguard against the frequent tail spin or spinning nose dive and the still more dangerous flat spin.

Modern wing design has made present-day ships far more stable, with far less tendency to fall off into a spin—to such an extent that the United States Department of Commerce, for an "improved type" certificate, now demands a plane whose tendency to spin is almost negligible. In the quest for stability, it was seen that a spin never occurred except when there was loss of speed and consequent loss of lift. It was from this start that Frederick Handley Page worked out his automatic wing slots.

Lost Lift Restored

The device is located on the forward or "leading" edge of the wings and appears like inlays running right through the wing's thickness. As long as the plane maintains a certain angle and forward speed, it is buoyed up by a sort of aerial tide and the slots remain closed. With a loss of speed or too steep an angle, or both, the aerial tide breaks away and causes the plane to lose its lift. The slots, however, open without any action on the pilot's part. As a result, the aerial tide is delayed in its breakaway, and this delay suffices to check the ebbing lift. The machine then, instead of spinning or side-slipping, "pancakes" or "squashes" down.

The automatic wing slots increase the safety of flying in another way. Crashes can occur when a plane is taking off, due to slow gathering of speed, and a sudden and too steep angle of wing adopted by the pilot in trying to hop over a ground obstacle, or avoid an interfering second plane, confronting him before his speed has secured the requisite lift. This sudden sharpening of wing angle depresses instead of raising him. Provided with slots, however, the additional lift afforded enhances his ability to clear the obstruction and continue his take-off in safety.

The year 1929 saw for the first time the commercial introduction into this country of the automatic wing-slot device of Mr. Handley Page. Rights to this device are held, with two exceptions, by the Whittlesey Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn. They have assigned, however, certain portions of these rights to an Anglo-American holding company which holds various rights and manufacturing processes in companies like Rolls-Royce and others originally British.

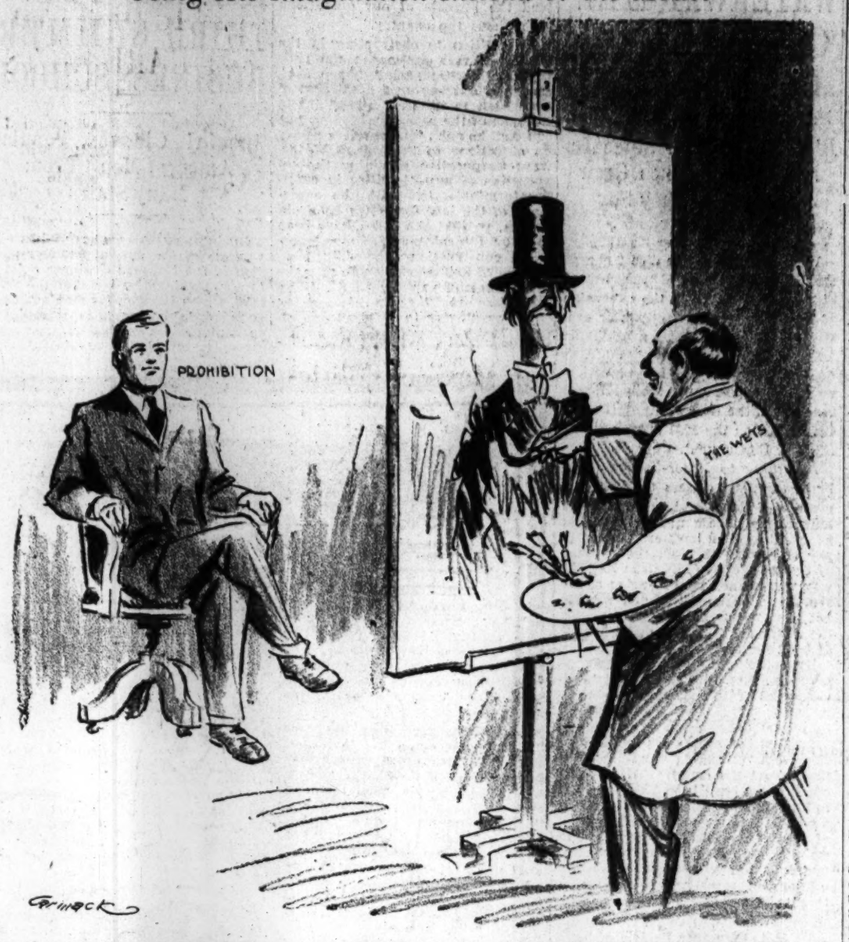
Government Adopts Slots

The two exceptions are, first a contract with the United States Government, which paid an initial sum of $125,000, five or six years ago to the Handley Page company. In 1927 the United States obligated itself to another $125,000 to be paid out in installments, depending on the number of airplanes equipped with the device. A total of $1,000,000 is provided for in the contract and the device can be used by any department of the United States Government. The other contract is held by the Moth Company of Lowell, Mass., now a member of the Curtiss-Wright group of companies. This firm's contract is for a limited number of years, after which negotiations for the continued use of the slot must be carried on through the Whittlesey Company, which, upon expiration of the Moth contract would have sole right under the terms of the contract with Handley Page to the commercial use of the slot in the United States.

The use of the wing slot by the Curtiss engineers started a $300,000 patent infringement suit by the Handley Page company. The Curtiss interests have replied by an injunction preventing the dismantling of the Handley Page entry in the Guggenheim contest, which, they claim, infringes on certain Curtiss patents.

Following in the footsteps of Mr. Handley Page, there has been a rush of inventors with wing slots, wing flaps, and the like, tending to change the behavior of the wing under certain conditions, to lower the speed in landing by increasing the lift, which is not essential in powered flight. In the midst of all this, scores of planes equipped with slots under the Handley Page patents were manufactured and sold in the United States in 1929, proving popular with the private owner, besides winning the favor of many operators for student instruction.

Using His Imagination Instead of the Model



New Type Automobile at New York Show

NEW YORK (AP)—Clessie L. Cummins of Columbus, Ind., arrived in New York Jan. 6 in a passenger automobile powered by a crude-oil-burning Diesel motor built for use in small water craft.

Cummins brought the automobile to the auto show here from Indianapolis. He said he traveled the 792 miles on 30 gallons of fuel. His average speed, he said, was 31 2-3 miles an hour and he made the trip in 25 hours of driving time.

His car, a 1925 model, has a standard chassis and is equipped as any other car, except that the usual auto engine has been displaced by the Diesel marine motor. Compression of air, rather than the action of spark plugs, ignites the fuel, which is preheated and gasified before it enters the cylinders.

YORK JOINS UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Dr. Harlan H. York, for seven years connected with the State Conservation Department, has resigned to accept the chair of forest pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. York was formerly a specialist in forestry at Brown University and the University of West Virginia and is chairman of the National Shade Tree Conference.

DUTY ON SUGAR SAID TO ATTRACT HIGH ATTENTION

Lobby Inquiry Hears Federal Expert Asked to Help by White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—A document read before the Senate Lobby Committee Jan. 7 said R. L. Purdon, sugar expert of the Department of Commerce, had been asked by the White House and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, to work out a sliding scale for sugar duties.

The document was contained in a letter from W. H. Baldwin, publicity man employed to work for lower sugar rates in the tariff bill, to Junior Owens, secretary of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.

Mr. Baldwin had previously testified that he had been paid $1500 monthly for his work by Mr. Owens and that H. H. Pike, New York sugar broker, had added a bonus of $1000 monthly.

"The sliding scale would be price fixing," the memorandum said, "if changes in duty were exactly corresponding with the change in price; but if a change in duty does not correspond to the change in price, it would not be price fixing, but merely a tendency to stabilize prices.

"He personally believes that a sliding scale would be practicable, and that it represents a scientific effort to protect the consumer and at the same time the domestic industry. However, he says it must be administered by somebody who knows the sugar business.

"The important factors are the price where the sliding scale begins; also the price at whatever date line may be determined upon and the method of administration. All plans mentioned publicly today, so far as he knows, would give the edge to some factor or other in the industry."

Jewish Labor Parties Unite at Tel-Aviv

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — The amalgamation of two of the biggest Jewish Labor parties, together numbering more than 20,000 workers, was consummated at a convention at Tel-Aviv of 250 delegates on Jan. 7.

The first Labor group is known as the Young Workers and was organized a quarter of a century ago when the Zionist settlement was in its infancy, and the labor union was established in 1919.

The new organization, named the Palestine Jewish Labor Party, will adhere to the Socialist International of Amsterdam, to which the labor union previously belonged, unlike the Young Workers Party, which is not outspokenly Socialist and placed Zionist above Socialist interests oftener than the younger and stronger post-war party.

The convention dealt with current problems arising from the August disturbances, one speaker declaring that "Our relations toward the Arabs being clear, it is now our neighbor's turn to honestly declare its attitude toward us."

Conversations Seek for Anglo-Irak Accord

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Bagdad messages announce the resumption of formal conversations within a fortnight of the new British High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphreys, and the Cabinet on an Anglo-Irak accord. Dispatches discount the reports of the Cabinet resigning.

Faisal Ed-Dowlish, a picturesque desert figure, who, within the last two years overran the Irak frontiers and was subsequently outlawed and later defeated by King Ibn Saud, is vainly appealing for refuge in Irak, Syria, or Transjordania for himself and his remaining faithful followers.

The Irak authorities, it is reported, have issued strict orders to prevent his crossing the frontier, and Henri Ponsot, French High Commissioner in Syria, while still considering the fugitives' application, is unlikely to grant sanctuary. Transjordania is expected to take a similar line.

Cotton Crop Must Be Cut, Farm Board Tells Growers

Great Revolving Fund Will Not Be Used to Support Huge Surplus, Announcement Says—More Emphasis on Food Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Calling on the cotton growers of the South to consider drastic curtailment in next year's crop, the Federal Farm Board served final notice that it will not use its $500,000,000 revolving fund to support an immense surplus in any staple crop.

The announcement was made in a formal statement published just two days prior to the meeting of the cotton co-operative representatives here to pass on final plans for a government sponsored national cotton marketing association with $30,000,000 capital stock. The board's statement enunciates a program for crop limitation as an avenue to farm prosperity. Though dealing primarily with cotton, the board's policy is equally applicable to all the other staple crops with which it is dealing.

Acreage Too Large

The statement begins with a blunt declaration that last year's cotton acreage was "too large," and goes on to warn southern farmers that the time has come to consider how much cotton they will plant in the coming spring. Asserting that "nothing but crop failure in Texas in 1929" prevented a surplus crop that would have glutted the market and seriously injured the farmer, the board declares that "large cotton crops sell for less than small ones," and thereupon issues its sharp warning. Because the board acted to peg cotton prices at 16 cents a pound on the 1929 crop, the statement says, it does not follow that it will carry through any such policy in 1930.

"The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately overplant," the announcement states. "What the board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what the farmers do at planting time.

"The time has come for southern farmers to consider how much cotton they will plant next spring," the statement begins. "Last year's acreage was too large. It was the largest planted acreage of any year in history, except 1925, and 1926. Nothing but crop failure in Texas in 1929 prevented a total yield of 16,000,000 bales in the belt. That is more American cotton than the world will take at a fair price."

Will Not Keep Price Up

The board has no intention of sustaining artificial price levels, the farmers are warned.

"Some cotton farmers think that because the Federal Farm Board has been lending to co-operatives at an average of 16 cents a pound on middling ⅞-inch staple of the 1929 crop, the board means to see to it that the price will be at least that much for the crop of 1930.

"This is not so. The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately overplant. What the board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time."

Southern planters are urged to plant no cotton next spring until they have provided acres enough for the supply of home-raised food and feed, and they are also advised not to plant land to cotton which has not produced at least one-third of a bale per acre on the average in the last five years. Such precautions would materially reduce cotton acreage and help remove the possibility of a surplus, the board states.

Hull Citizens Defeat Level Crossing Plan

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HULL, Eng.—The joint proposal of the Hull Corporation and the London and Northeastern Railway Company for the abolition of railway level crossings in Hull estimated to cost about £1,230,000 was defeated at a meeting of more than 3000 ratepayers in the city hall on Jan. 6.

Earlier in the day the scheme had been approved by the County Council, a recommendation of the finance committee being adopted by 37 to 12 votes. According to A. E. Willoughby, councillor and chairman of the level crossings committee, to finance the scheme, the unemployment grants committee would have had to pay interest and sinking fund charges for 15 years.

This is equivalent to a grant of £553,000 and there was also a grant from the Ministry of Transport of £33,400. The line made an offer of £100,000. The charge upon the rates would be 2¼d. for the first 15 years and afterward 11½d.

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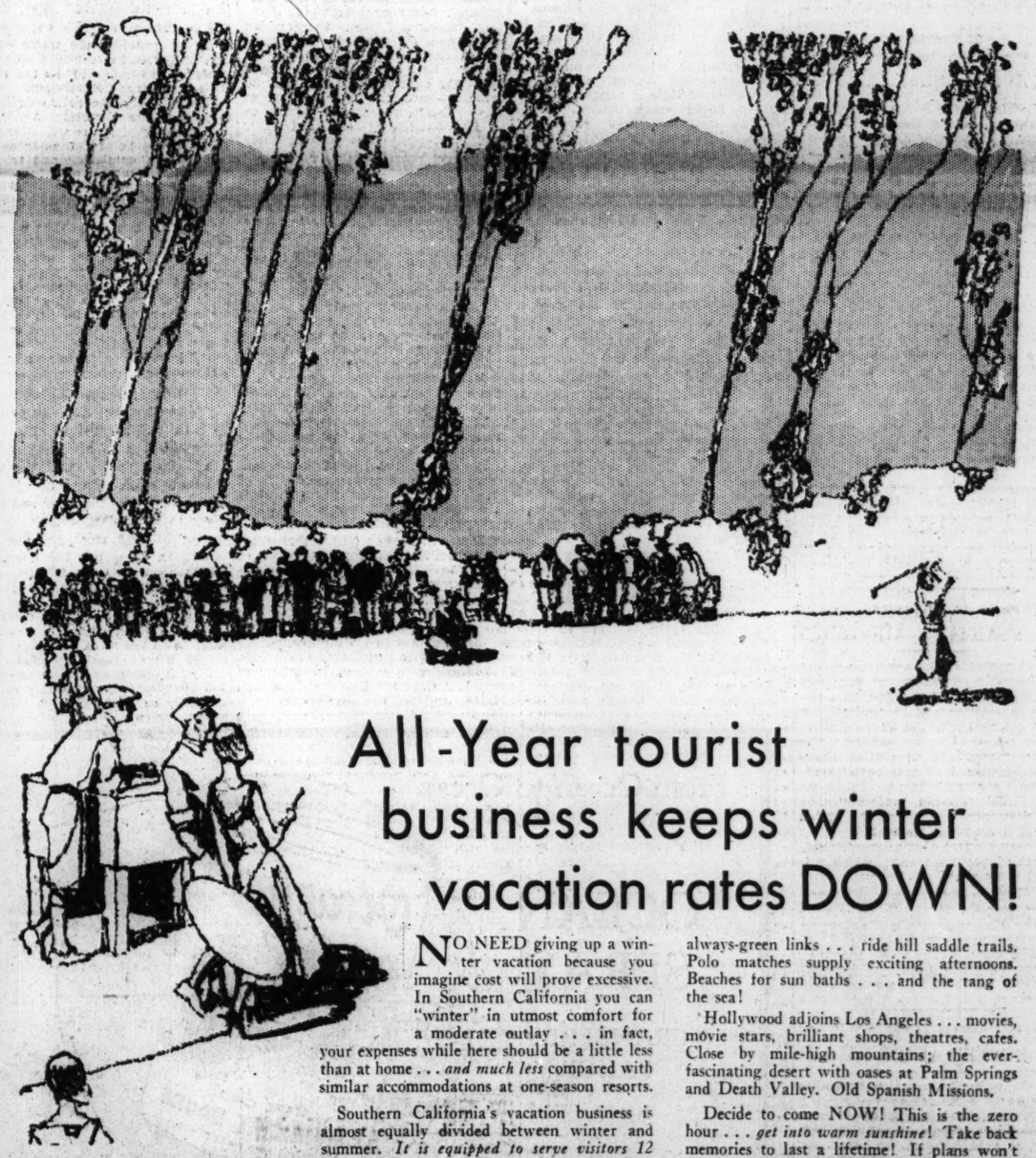

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French National Dignity Demands Navy in Keeping With Its Standing

Apprehension Is Felt That Anglo-Saxon Powers May Attempt to Impose Formula at London Conference, Giving Them Sea Control

This, the third of six articles on "The Five Naval Powers and the London Conference," deals with the naval aims of France. Other dates of the series are Jan. 3, 4, 9, 11, and 14.

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

The Great War worked a marvelous rehabilitation of the French spirit. Despite a military tradition which centered about such names as Louis XIV and Napoleon, the opening of the century found France losing confidence in itself. The débâcle at Sedan, with the consequent loss of Alsace-Lorraine, the cessation of population increase, the almost trivial nature of French industry, as compared to that of England, Germany or the United States, and the rampant particularism of French politics, all conspired to make the French themselves half believe the German charges of degeneracy.

The war amply disproved these charges and the victory over Germany, although it was attained with the help of numerous and powerful allies, left France the greatest military power on the Continent. Despite its losses in men and in its devastated regions, French economy has not only recovered from the war but has attained a new level of accomplishment. Recovering Alsace-Lorraine has given a new power to French industry. Through the limitation of German industry by the Peace Treaty and the stagnation of British industry by post-war conditions, France stands in the front rank of industrial powers.

French National Ardor

Out of the tribulations of the last 15 years France emerges with its national ardor rekindled. Instead of lingering half-despairingly over the memories of the past, it is dreaming hopefully of a still greater future. And it senses its power to make its dreams a reality.

France's artistic tradition is perhaps more influential than that of any other country in the world. But alongside it runs a military tradition which is equally powerful in the national life. Only the Japanese military tradition and the British naval tradition can be compared to it. The British naval tradition is somewhat balanced, however, by an industrial tradition while the corresponding industrial tradition in France is too young to have an effect.

Thus, despite the sincere and effective efforts of Aristide Briand toward a peaceful and co-operative reconstruction of Europe, he and his supporters must constantly reckon with an inborn disposition of the French people to see international issues in terms of military power. Even with M. Briand at the Foreign Office there has been little absolute decrease in French armament and no relative decrease in comparison with other powers.

French Naval Aspirations

The French Army dominates the Continent and to that extent the French military tradition is satisfied. On the sea, however, things are different. In the eyes of her superpatriots her naval standing does not comport with her position as the first power on the Continent. There has been nothing startling about the French naval record since Trafalgar. But in this matter it is of the present and the future, and not of the past, that France prefers to think. The national impulse is toward a position on the sea consonant with her position on land.

The Washington Conference was a bitter pill for France. Quite unwillingly it was forced to accept a ratio of 1.67 in capital ships as compared with 5 for Great Britain and the United States. Having conceded this, it refused to accept any limitation upon submarines and on that account was blamed for the partial failure of a conference the successful portion of which resulted in an agreement highly distasteful to it.

France is determined that the London Conference shall have no such unsatisfactory outcome as far as it is concerned. To that end it has presented its naval views in no uncertain terms, in the note which was made public on Dec. 26.

The French note logically and fairly presents the French attitude toward the London meeting. It does not succeed in concealing the apprehension frequently expressed in Paris that an attempt will be made at London by the Anglo-Saxon powers to impose upon the naval world a formula which would insure Anglo-Saxon control of the seas during the life of any agreement which might be there made.

French Resistance to Pressure

The note is rather an argument why France should not subscribe to any such formula and sets forth clearly in advance of the meeting the reasoning which must be met and the terms which must be granted before France will become a party to any formula. The note, in fact, sets the stage for French resistance to Anglo-American pressure and much of the negotiation is likely to turn on this point.

In order to put the Anglo-Saxon powers on the defensive, France may well urge an all-around cut in capital ships. Hopelessly outranked in this field under the Washington ratios, any cut in tonnage here would increase the relative strength of its fleet as a whole. To that extent France would gain from disarmament.

On the submarine question France is intransigent. Britain's invitation to the London Conference stated that both the United States and Great Britain desired the total abolition of the submarine. This the French absolutely refuse to consider. Their contention is that the submarine is a purely defensive weapon. It cannot travel far from its base; it cannot conquer an opposing fleet and it cannot land invading forces.

French Monster Submarine

The validity of such arguments is somewhat shaken by the launching a few weeks ago at Cherbourg of the largest submarine ever built. The Surcouf carries four 5.5 inch guns at a speed of 19 knots. Its equipment includes 30 torpedoes, of which 14 can be fired at one time, and a small airplane for observation purposes. It has a cruising radius of 15,000 miles, and can remain submerged for two and a half days.

Without questioning the general sincerity of the French contentions as to submarines, however, the British cannot overlook the fact that German submarines operating from bases more distant than the coast of France came within an ace of cutting off England's food supply. The submarine may be a defensive weapon, but in case of war between England and France a fleet of French submarines, unlimited as to number, unrestricted as to methods of operation and assisted by France's superior air power, would have England very much at its mercy.

Entente Exists in Theory

Here England is less inclined to rely upon the Kellogg pact or even upon the Covenant of the League than in the case of the United States. Not that there is any present issue between England and France which would cause either country to think of resorting to war.

For France other problems of sea power are also to be considered. With 60,000,000 Germans to the east and 40,000,000 Italians to the south, France is seriously concerned about its man power. This consideration adds to the significance of its communications with French North Africa, from which it constantly draws supplies and would in case of need summon colored armies to supplement its own. The Mediterranean is thus a second center of vital interest for France.

French and Italian Navies

The fact that its north and south line of communication in this interior sea crosses the British Gibraltar-Suez line is not of primary importance—at least the accepted superiority of the British battle fleet affords for the present a final answer. The French view of the Mediterranean is concerned more with the relative strength of the French and the Italian navies. Italy has laid down as a major premise of its naval policy that it is willing to cut navies to any reasonable figure, provided it is allowed a fleet as large as that of "any other continental power." In plain terms, this means that Italy demands naval parity with France.

While the French are willing to consider, at least for purposes of argument, the Italian claims in the Mediterranean, they are by no means ready to confine themselves to a consideration of Italy in regard to their entire naval establishment. While Spain's navy is neither large nor powerful, it might, if allied with the Italian Navy, upset an agreed parity between the French and Italian forces. More serious, as we have already seen, is the French attitude with regard to England. Still another factor is the new German cruiser, the Ersatz Preussen.

Germany's Super-Cruiser

This is described by experts as a sort of super-cruiser. Of only 9000 tons displacement, it has greater speed and heavier guns than the 10,000-ton cruisers permitted to those powers who signed the Washington agreement. If Germany continues to construct such vessels it will soon create a new problem for the governments of all the naval powers. And especially so for France. Another potentially hostile fleet in the Atlantic lends additional weight to the French contention that its naval needs include adequate defense not only in the Mediterranean and the English Channel but for its Atlantic coast as well.

All of these considerations bolster the French claim to a naval establishment far greater in proportion to others than the ratio which it accepted at Washington for capital ships. But there is more to come. France's naval requirements are not limited to the home country. It has a far-flung colonial empire, second only to that of Britain. Besides its extensive north African possessions already mentioned, it rules an enormous territory in western and central Africa, the huge island of Madagascar off the east African coast and, most important of all, the rich and populous empire of Indo-China. This the French consider second in value only to India and it lies as far from the mother country. Various lesser possessions, including French Guiana and the French West Indies and the mandated country of Syria complete the French imperial picture.

Maritime Responsibilities

With all these maritime responsibilities, the French have little difficulty in building up a claim for a navy second to Britain's alone, relegating the United States to the third place in the naval hierarchy. The French Government has not espoused these extreme claims and it is hardly likely that it will do so, but they serve as a measure of the potential popular support for a strong French policy at the London conference.

The Government is bound to shape its demands at London so that they will not disappoint what the French people consider their legitimate claims on the one hand and which will not be so excessive on the other that they will wreck the conference at the outset. France is as anxious to avoid the responsibility for a failure at London as it is to avoid an agreement which will relegate it to a position of permanent naval inferiority.

For this double purpose French diplomacy is keeping one line of retreat open. Ostensibly out of deference to the League, Paris insists that any agreement made at London must be considered merely as preliminary to a general disarmament agreement to be made later at Geneva. In the League discussions heretofore France's reluctance to cut its huge military superiority has been one of the chief stumbling-blocks to progress. If its claims to sea power should constitute a similar obstruction to progress at London, France may be able by carrying the final decision to Geneva to offset one claim against a concession on the other, and thus at one stroke save both something of its military predominance and its reputation as a willing collaborator in the efforts toward world peace.

Investigation of Rail Holding Firms Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first federal investigation into railroad holding companies will be launched almost immediately under plans now before Congress. It will be one of the most far-reaching and, at the same time, technical enquiries into transportation problems the Federal Government has ever attempted.

It is agreed that the sudden emergence of great holding companies or investment trusts in the carrier field endangers national plans for railroad consolidation. So recently have the new companies made their appearance, and so swiftly have they extended their hold, that up to the present their activities have been carried on quite outside federal regulation. One feature of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report this year was the recommendation that railway holding companies be immediately investigated.

Examples of such companies are the Pennroad, organized among investors in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Alleghany, and Chesapeake. These investment trusts are legally dissociated from the parent companies but retain common interests and sufficient extra-legal connection to constitute a serious problem in federal control. For example, the Pennroad recently acquired control of an important railroad terminal which both the Pennsylvania and a rival railroad were seeking. If the Pennsylvania had bought the terminal outright the transaction would have come within the jurisdiction of the I. C. C., but operating through the so-called "Pennroad," the Government's authority was nullified.

James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York and chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, has formulated plans for sweeping inquiry into the whole subject. Mr. Parker's original plan was to include holding companies of all public utilities in his inquiry, but he has decided to restrict it to railroads. He intends to summon members of the I. C. C. as his first witnesses, and later heads of the carriers.

WATERWAY MEN CLAIM RAILWAYS OBSTRUCT THEM

Block Expansion Since Inland Barge Lines Grew Profitable, They Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The direct charge that the railroads of the United States are obstructing the expansion of the inland waterway carrier system since it has become a profitable business is made by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chief of the Inland Waterways Corporation, in the published hearings of the House Appropriations Committee on the 1931 supply bill of the War Department.

According to Major-General Ashburn, the rail carriers took no cognizance of the inland barge lines as long as they were unprofitable, but as soon as the business began to pay and when through the passage by Congress of the Dennison Act, the way was opened for extension of the service to communities and regions not immediately adjoining the rivers, the railroads "began to make it very difficult for us."

By refusing to give the government-operated barge lines "rail-water-rail" rate accommodations the railroads, Major-General Ashburn told the congressional committee, prevented the waterways transportation from "extending our operations throughout the country." Numerous conferences have been held with the railroads, he said, and the carriers have insisted upon the application of the law in such a manner as to make "it an almost possible thing to put into effect, because there are millions of rates and thousands of territorial points which ought to be included in general agreement."

Rate Structure Restricted

"We had a rate structure at the time of the passage of the Dennison Act," Major-General Ashburn testified, "which probably covered 80 per cent of the desired purely rail-water rates, but we were limited in our activities by the fact that such rate structure required that the point of origin and the point of destination must be on the river. In order to give other people not located on the river banks the opportunity to get the same saving in cents per 100 pounds, Congress passed the act, which provided that railroads must join in rail-water-rail rates, or in any operation in which water could carry on, provided the water operation be granted a 'certificate of convenience and necessity' by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Immediately the railroads began to oppose the Dennison Act. They first questioned its constitutionality. They went before the Interstate Commerce Commission and tried to oppose the issuance of a 'certificate of convenience and necessity.' If it was not the railroads, it was their representatives.

"The first few years that we were operating we were operating at a loss, and they did not care, but the minute this operation began to go into the black, they began to open their eyes, and then they began to make it very difficult for us, except in individual cases, to get joint rail and water rates, and they absolutely refused, in many cases, to give us rail-water-and-rail rates.

How to Secure Equality

"You will understand that in order to give the benefits of this cheap transportation to all the people of the United States, when the goods originate in the interior of this country and come to the river and go by river to their destination, the man in the interior must get the same saving in cents per 100 pounds as the man on the river. Otherwise you have given the man on the river an advantage.

"Also, when the freight originates in the interior, comes to the river, goes down the river, and then out to its destination, that same man should have the same saving in cents per 100 pounds. They absolutely refused, in many cases, to give us this rail-water-rail rate and we could not extend the benefits of our operations throughout the country."

In addition to obstructing in the matter of rate exchanges the railroads, Major-General Ashburn said, are also "stirring up a great deal of opposition to terminal sites." Up to the time of the passage of the Dennison Act, he said, "the carriers raised no objections to the Inland Waterways Corporation obtaining the co-operation of municipalities in erecting terminals, but with the enactment of the law there has been objection, so that the cities have been torn by internicene strife and terminal construction delayed."

"I heard Representative Hoch make the statement publicly in St. Louis the other day that in his opinion this was all due to railroad opposition," Major-General Ashburn said.

HARVARD PLANS THIRD SUMMER BUSINESS SCHOOL

Special Classes Popular Among Men From Many States

Business executives have taken advantage of the special summer session of the Harvard Business School to an extent indicating that the session, which is given for men actually engaged in business, is meeting a definite need, according to announcement from the business school, which has set the third special session for July, 1930.

In response to requests from business men, the period devoted to the session has been shortened from six weeks to one month. Seven courses are to be given. The shorter period will not diminish the subjects taught, but will make the work more intensive. Enrollment in each course is limited to a number which permits active classroom discussion. Actual business cases and problems are made the basis of study.

Courses to be given in 1930 are: Finance, by Prof. A. S. Dewing and C. E. Fraser; interpretation of financial statements, by Prof. W. M. Cole, A. W. Hanson and R. G. Walker; manufacturing policies, by Prof. G. F. Doriot and Prof. T. H. Sanders; public utility management, by Prof. Philip Cabot; retail distribution, by Prof. M. P. McNair and N. H. Borden; sales management, by Prof. H. R. Tosdal and Prof. H. T. Lewis; and railway transportation, by Prof. W. J. Cunningham and Prof. W. M. Daniels. Professor Daniels is from Yale University.

The living and dining halls of the school will be open to members of the special session, and the facilities of the business school library will also be available.

Last summer, 224 men from 145 different companies, located in 28 states and four foreign countries, attended the session.

LIQUOR TAX IN FORCE

TAMPICO, Mex. (By U. P.)—An anti-alcoholic drive in the State of Tamaulipas began Jan. 5 when Gov. Francisco Castellano approved a special liquor tax to become effective immediately.

From Ocean to Ocean

a constant supply of

OCEAN SPRAY

CRANBERRY SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife — delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

The Modern Woman *Welcomes* FIRST NATIONAL QUALITY

THE woman of today is most exacting in her demand for QUALITY—especially when she purchases food for the family. And she is eager to save money whenever she can without sacrificing quality. It is significant that she trades at FIRST NATIONAL STORES.

A HIGH GRADE WHITE NAPHTHA LAUNDRY SOAP
P & G Soap 10 Bars 39c

A FINE WHITE FREE RUNNING TABLE OR COOKING SALT
Shaker Salt 3 Pkgs. 25c

OVEN BAKED WITH A GENEROUS AMOUNT OF PORK
Baked Beans Finast BRAND 3 Cans 50c

PURE UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED MILK
Van Camp's EVAPORATED MILK 3 Tall Cans 25c

SHORT SHANKED—SMOKED IN STOCKINETTS—LEAN AND MILD
Shoulders 5 LB.—7 LB. AVERAGE [Lb. 19c

LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF	can 23c	BREAD & BUTTER PICKLES	jar 23c
OLIVE OIL Italian	½ pt. can 29c	PIMENTOS	7-oz. can 15c
PARSONS AMMONIA	qt. 32c	Sliced Dried Beef 3½-oz. jar 24¢	6-oz. jar 37c
RICH'S INSTANT COCOA	can 23c	FRENCH'S MUSTARD Cream Salad	jar 12c
BAKING POWDER Davis Dry Yeast	12-oz. can 22c	WESSON OIL	pt. can 28c
20 MULE TEAM BORAX	pkg. 14c	KARO SYRUP Blue Label	can 13c
KRE-MEL DESSERTS	pkg. 5c	EXTRACTS Finast Vanilla or Lemon	2-oz. bot. 21c
ARGO GLOSS STARCH	pkg. 9c	CHICKEN BROTH Elmwood	can 15c

FRESH PAN BISCUITS

FRESH DAILY FROM OUR ELECTRIC OVENS

They're so delicious, light and fluffy you will marvel at this low price. DOZEN 9c

FIRST NATIONAL
PRIZE BREAD
ELECTRICALLY BAKED

Here is a loaf that has met with great approval from every housewife that has tried this loaf for her table. Children like it too because of its smooth, cake-like flavor and its delicious golden brown crusts. 8c LARGE LOAF

SHRIMP	CAN 15c	5c CANDIES All First National Varieties	8 For 25c
PEA BEANS Tiny California	2 LBS. 19c	RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD A Delicious Hot Cereal	Pkg. 21c
CHIVERS' OLDE ENGLISH MARMALADE	Jar 25c	KRISPY CRACKERS Sunshine	2 Lb. Cts. 33c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

DAYTON OPENS ITS $1,500,000 ART INSTITUTE

Benefaction Provides Cultural Advantages for All, Not the Few

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Set apart in a broad open space, on a bluff overlooking the Miami River, the institute has a city park on one side and the river in front. Close by is the new Masonic Temple. Across the stream is the business section and to the rear the residential.

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The sculpture court on the main floor has a vaulted ceiling supported by columns of Verona marble. Two historical Florentine doorways at either end, reproduced from the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, lead into the top-lighted exhibition galleries.

Ceilings From Italy

Two Italian rooms in the galleries are notable for imported Venetian ceilings and mantels. The polychrome ceilings are exact replicas of those in the Ca'd'Oro Museum. One of the rooms has a genuine fifteenth century stone mantel and the other an imported hooded mantel of wood. Both rooms have floors of imported Italian tile. Visitors may step to a convenient window or to the French doors opening upon the Italian cloister or the Gothic cloister, and interrupt their tour of the galleries by a refreshing vista of the trees, sky and river, out of doors.

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"We will, of course, exhibit the works of the great artists of the past, but we expect to link all this up with life and make the institute a vital thing in the lives of the people. Not long ago there was a contest that attracted attention all over the country, in which an award was made for the most beautiful design of a kitchen sink. We expect to show here, from time to time, just such things. We may even have exhibitions of beautiful toys for children."

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Of the five bills, four are offered by Mr. Graham, and one by Bertrand Snell (R.), Representative from New York, a member of the committee and chairman of the House Rules Committee. Mr. Snell's measure calls for the erection of two modern federal penitentiaries at a cost of $6,500,000, one to be situated in the Northeast and the second "west of the Mississippi."

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LONG-DISTANCE SEA TALK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—What is believed to be a new record for long-distance telephone conversation with a ship at sea was established here recently when Isador Rosenburg, New York importer, sat in his room at a local hotel and talked with his mother and brother on the liner Leviathan, 1800 miles out on the Atlantic from New York.

Dayton, Ohio, Enters Æsthetic Field

Upper Pictures, Edward B. Green & Son—A. Hart Hopkins, Architects

Upper Row, Left to Right—Architect's Sketch, Italian Cloister, Dayton Art Institute; Approach to the Institute. Bottom—Mid-Winter View of the Entire Structure.

Student of Benefactions Learns How to Put Money to Best Good

Washington Man Points Out How Unwise Giving, Either in Donations or by Legacy, Can Lead to Large Loss in Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Studying benefactions and especially large fortunes devised by will has been the occupation of Alvin M. West for a number of years. He probably has one of the most complete files of informatory documents relating to the subject in the United States.

Dealing with statistics, he came upon some relating to the disposition of wealth, the proportions that went to philanthropies and the litigation that frequently attended the settlement of estates and the miscarriage of the intent of the testator. He began to clip items from the newspapers and to obtain copies of the wills of famous persons. He followed the tortuous proceedings before a settlement was reached in many cases. So much of the money frequently went to pay the costs of lawyers and courts. Presently with his material filed and cross indexed he found that he had become an authority on the subject of making wills.

He believes that people can be helped if they know what others have done or are doing with their wealth. A man or woman may be kept from giving to an unworthy cause or to something impracticable.

"Wills," he says, "are made contrary to [illegible] to the fa[illegible] tions change[illegible] the Civil War [illegible] used in freeing slaves [illegible] was abolished, it req[illegible] suit to get this money diverted to useful ends.

Sentiment vs. Fact

"Roger Richard Randall left a considerable fortune to provide a home for sailors 'before the mast,' at a time when there were many such. Travelers in prairie schooners once needed assistance, but litigation has dissipated much of the money left to aid such a class which is no longer a part of the population."

Mr. West would have "judgment ...ded with sentiment in many in...es and in most cases judgment ...well be based on facts." That is ...ork—getting the data.

"...re are many practical questions ...e answered in the disposition of ...ey. In the matter of colleges. How ...y are in need of money? Is too ...n going to "white collar" and not ...gh to practical education? About ...000,000 is annually given in ...tions and legacies for educa...mal and religious institutions and ...ospitals of the standardized type, including the great foundations, Mr. West says, and regards it as unfortunate that so much of this sum has not been more wisely distributed.

"Since approximately 75 per cent of our forests have disappeared and the price of lumber has advanced, reforestation has been attracting the attention of state and federal governments, with legislatures taking action for the preservation of forests and the planting of trees on abandoned farms.

"Beman G. Dawes, brother of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, began planting trees adapted to the climatic conditions of Ohio many years ago and recently deeded his home and 300-acre farm near Newark, to encourage the planting of forest and ornamental trees and to demonstrate the value of different varieties of trees for practical and natural scientific research in forestry and horticulture. A few public benefactors in Kentucky, Virginia and California have deeded lands for similar purposes and their example will be followed by others, it is hoped.

Other Ways of Giving

"Solon E. Summerfield, manufacturer of New York and graduate of the University of Kansas, has recently given his Alma Mater a large fund for scholarships. An increasing number of persons are providing funds to enable boys and girls, whose records in high school are such as to commend them for loans which may be repaid after graduation at a low rate of interest or none.

"A. C. Austin, a Chicago manufacturer has donated property in Chicago having a present value of $3,000,000 to Northwestern University as a scholarship fund for the training of business executives. This is certainly worthy of the consideration of others who are considering endowments for educational purposes.

"Judge Edwin Parker, formerly of Texas, recently of Washington, D. C., left the bulk of his fortune, $2,000,000, for the formation of a graduate school of international affairs.

"When a few hundred famous givers establish a clearing house for research and distribution of estates, whether large of small, they will probably find sufficient funds in the possession of those who have surplus beyond the requirements of their own families to support every worthy charity," says Mr. West. "Until a responsible institution shall be maintained, there will continue to be many millions of dollars wasted annually, and many worthy persons and institutions will suffer for want of these misapplied millions."

An expert who examined Mr. West's files points out that he has a card index of some 5000 names, with material pertaining to them arranged in three ways, by donors, by states and by subject.

"It is, therefore, possible to locate information relating to any particular field, or if one is interested in knowing about gifts in any particular states, this can be found," he says.

RIDDER BROTHERS BUY SHARE IN SEATTLE TIMES

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — Ridder Brothers, publishers and owners of nine daily newspapers in New York, New Jersey, Minnesota and the Dakotas, have purchased a 40 per cent share in the Seattle Times, Col. C. B. Blethen, who recently acquired entire control of the Seattle newspaper, announces.

Colonel Blethen will become a director in the other Ridder publications with a valuation of approximately $6,000,000 placed on the Seattle Times, the Ridder investment is near $2,400,000.

BETTER CITIES NATION'S NEED, SAYS PLANNER

America Rich but Tawdry, Cheney Declares in Review of Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although interest in city planning commissions has gained steadily throughout the United States during the past few years, the public zeal for beautiful buildings still lags woefully, according to Charles H. Cheney, chairman of the Committee on City and Regional Planning of the American Institute of Architecture.

In a review of the progress of the city planning movement, Mr. Cheney urged more regard for the appearance of utilitarian buildings and declared that America "must build better cities."

"We are a rich nation, but a tawdry one in appearance," he declared. "Our station in civilization demands and requires a better dress. Our progress in education and culture insists upon a better environmental condition for our children and our children's children.

"Our cities, their architecture and planning are the chief measure of our civilization. Despite the falling off in building, during the past year something over $4,000,000,000 in new structures was expended in cities and towns of this country. Yet it is estimated roughly that $3,000,000,000 worth of these structures were so ugly, so badly planned, so inappropriately located or on such narrow or inconvenient streets as to have been a liability instead of an asset, almost from the day that they were completed."

Commenting on the progress of the zoning movement since it was first applied generally only a little more than 13 years ago, Mr. Cheney declared it was evident that a distinct advance has been achieved.

"The country has entered a new era," he continued. "This is a planning age. The emphasis today is no longer merely upon economic or social grounds. Beauty has become the watchword of business and industry, and beautiful cities are demanded of our city planners."

Among the notable contributions to city planning development contributed during 1929, he mentioned the New York Regional Plan, the outcome of seven years of intensive study; the extensive construction project in Washington, designed to occupy the triangle between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall; the St. Louis river front development program, and Chicago's progress in its enormous lake front park system.

So You May Be Slender

The Perfect Form Foundation Garment will give you the natural slimness of figure with complete comfort and ease. Also made with special inner belt for large women.

Write, or phone LEXINGTON 2443 for appointment

Mail orders promptly filled.

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15-17 E. 40th St., New York
High Grade Representatives Wanted

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00

Guaranteed Six Months
Supercurline Steam Wave
is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving.
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Branch: 628 Market St. PATERSON, N. J.
TRADE MARK
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Open Monday and Thursday Evenings

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WORKROOM for the TRADE
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will find experts in workmanship, designing and prompt service.
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Lamp Shades—Upholstery
Special Attention to Out of Town Trade.
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NEW YORK CITY
Emma Bruns
CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Salted Nuts, Crisp and Fresh, per pound, $3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, $1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, $5.00 to $25.00 each.
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We have been serving readers of The Christian Science Monitor over five years.
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BLACKSTONE HOTEL
50 East 58th Street
Volunteer 1790
Between Madison and Park Ave.

The LUSTRE OF YOUR HAIR CAN NOW BE RESTORED

NO matter how dull your hair, its lustre can be restored.

A remarkable new method called "Lustre-Pack"—discovered and perfected in our salons—brings a glow and beauty to your hair without changing its color in any way.

"Lustre-Pack" adds lustre to your hair—gives it that charming silken softness so desired.

Consult our hair stylist, E. Doryal. There is no charge.

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Opposite Hotel Plaza
Telephone PLAZA 5949
Creator of The Bob Distingué
Accept This Service...
Your cleansing cream is most effective when skillfully applied. May we teach you how to use it yourself.

How to Prepare Grapefruit
... more quickly, pleasantly

GRAPEFRUIT CORER
It reaches down into the center of the fruit and removes the whole core with one motion. Eliminates waste and saves all the good part. Each $2.10
Junior size for small fruit ... $1.10

GRAPEFRUIT DECORATOR
Supplies a little extra touch that means so much! Cuts a fancy scalloped border on grapefruit, etc., in no time at all. Each $1.60

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57th Street, 145-147 East
(Near Lexington Ave.)
New York

ESTABLISHED 1874
Wetzel
2 East Forty-Fourth Street New York
THE keenest minds in Business and Social circles choose WETZEL to interpret their ideals of good taste in clothes.

Flat Crepe
$3.95 a yard
These are the alluring colors that Paris uses for her newest gowns of flat crepe . . .

BLUE SPRUCE	HAZE
BURNE-JONES BLUE	ROSE QUARTZ
CROCUS	CHAMOIS
PEWTER BLUE	SALAMANDER

and we have them all . . . most of them dyed especially to match the samples which we brought back from the mid-season openings. Subtle shades, "dewy as the morning and colored as the dawn"—diluted reincarnations of old favorites.

Rosy tones and blue tones, greens and mauves and yellows . . . we have named the most important ones, but there are many others. You will find them in soft, drapable flat crepe—fashion's preference for daytime and evening.

Other flat crepes in a wide color assortment of luscious tones, from $1.95 to $4.95.

GROUND FLOOR

The pattern department on the second floor gives you a choice of five fashion services. Each one is smart, complete and dependable. Vogue, Butterick, Pictorial Review, Style and Paris.

SECOND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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LONG-DISTANCE SEA TALK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—What is believed to be a new record for long-distance telephone conversation with a ship at sea was established here recently when Isador Rosenburg, New York importer, sat in his room at a local hotel and talked with his mother and brother on the liner Leviathan, 1800 miles out on the Atlantic from New York.

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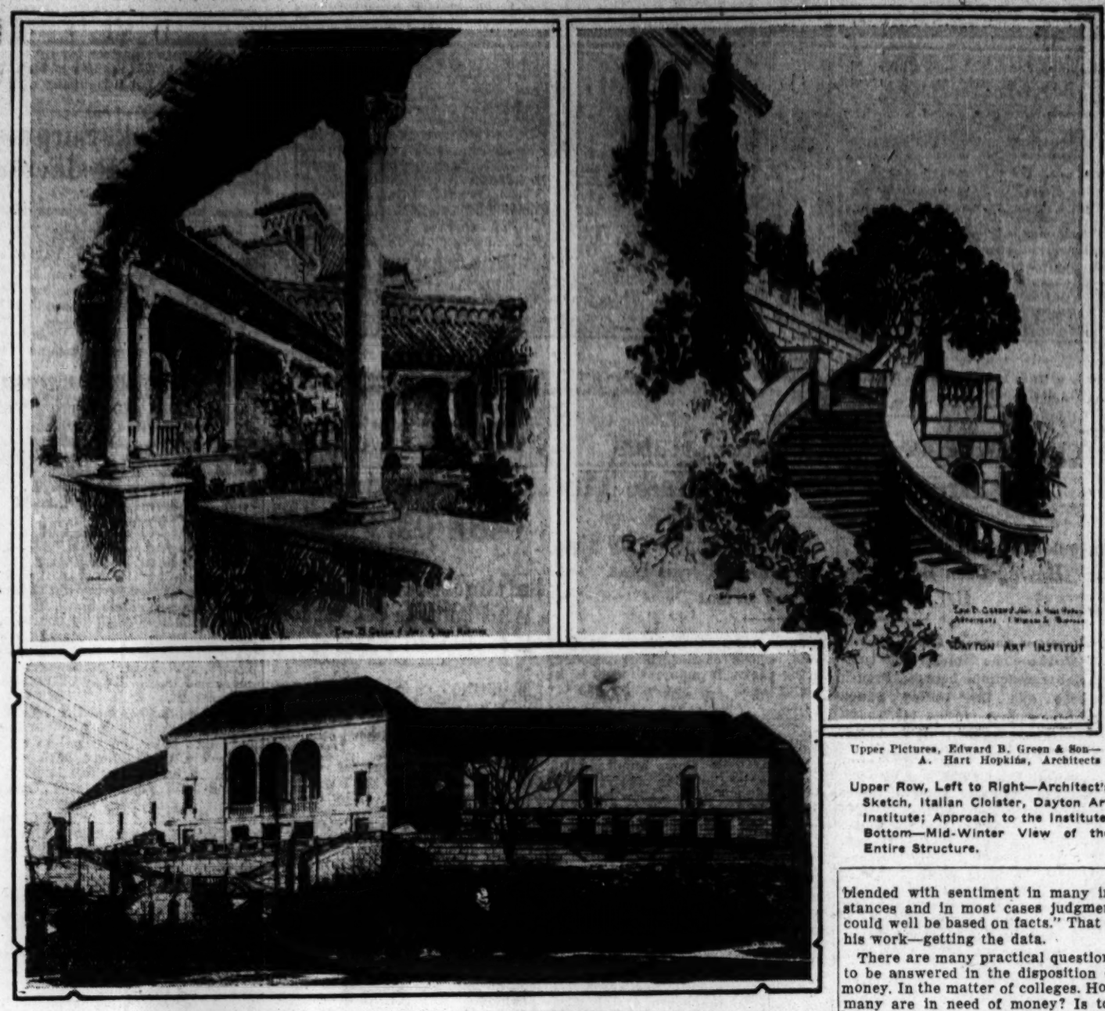

Upper Pictures, Edward B. Green & Son—A. Hart Hopkins, Architects

Upper Row, Left to Right—Architect's Sketch, Italian Cloister, Dayton Art Institute; Approach to the Institute. Bottom—Mid-Winter View of the Entire Structure.

Student of Benefactions Learns How to Put Money to Best Good

Washington Man Points Out How Unwise Giving, Either in Donations or by Legacy, Can Lead to Large Loss in Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Studying benefactions and especially large fortunes devised by will has been the occupation of Alvin M. West for a number of years. He probably has one of the most complete files of informatory documents relating to the subject in the United States.

Dealing with statistics, he came upon some relating to the disposition of wealth, the proportions that went to philanthropies and the litigation that frequently attended the settlement of estates and the miscarriage of the intent of the testator. He began to clip items from the newspapers and to obtain copies of the wills of famous persons. He followed the tortuous proceedings before a settlement was reached in many cases. So much of the money frequently went to pay the costs of lawyers and courts. Presently with his material filed and cross indexed he found that he had become an authority on the subject of making wills.

He believes that people can be helped if they know what others have done or are doing with their wealth. A man or woman may be kept from giving to an unworthy cause or to something impracticable.

"Wills," he says, "are made contrary to laws and without reference to the fact that laws and conditions change. A will made prior to the Civil War left a fortune to be used in freeing slaves. When slavery was abolished, it required a lawsuit to get this money diverted to useful ends.

Sentiment vs. Fact

"Robert Richard Randall left a considerable fortune to provide a home for sailors 'before the mast,' at a time when there were many such. Travelers in prairie schooners once needed assistance, but litigation has dissipated much of the money left to aid such a class which is no longer a part of the population."

Mr. West would have "judgment blended with sentiment in many instances and in most cases judgment could well be based on facts." That is his work—getting the data.

There are many practical questions to be answered in the disposition of money. In the matter of colleges. How many are in need of money? Is too much going to "white collar" and not enough to practical education? About $500,000,000 is annually given in donations and legacies for educational and religious institutions and hospitals of the standardized type, including the great foundations, Mr. West says, and regards it as unfortunate that so much of this sum has not been more wisely distributed.

"Since approximately 75 per cent of our forests have disappeared and the price of lumber has advanced, reforestation has been attracting the attention of state and federal governments, with legislatures taking action for the preservation of forests and the planting of trees on abandoned farms.

"Beman G. Dawes, brother of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, began planting trees adapted to the climatic conditions of Ohio many years ago and recently deeded his home and 300-acre farm near Newark, to encourage the planting of forest and ornamental trees and to demonstrate the value of different varieties of trees for practical and natural scientific research in forestry and horticulture. A few public benefactors in Kentucky, Virginia and California have deeded lands for similar purposes and their example will be followed by others, it is hoped.

Other Ways of Giving

"Solon E. Summerfield, manufacturer of New York and graduate of the University of Kansas, has recently given his Alma Mater a large fund for scholarships. An increasing number of persons are providing funds to enable boys and girls, whose records in high school are such as to commend them for loans which may be repaid after graduation at a low rate of interest or none.

"A. C. Austin, a Chicago manufacturer has donated property in Chicago having a present value of $3,000,000 to Northwestern University as a scholarship fund for the training of business executives. This is certainly worthy of the consideration of others who are considering endowments for educational purposes.

"Judge Edwin Parker, formerly of Texas, recently of Washington, D. C., left the bulk of his fortune, $2,000,000, for the formation of a graduate school of international affairs.

"When a few hundred famous givers establish a clearing house for research and distribution of estates, whether large of small, they will probably find sufficient funds in the possession of those who have surplus beyond the requirements of their own families to support every worthy charity," says Mr. West. "Until a responsible institution shall be maintained, there will continue to be many millions of dollars wasted annually, and many worthy persons and institutions will suffer for want of these misapplied millions."

An expert who examined Mr. West's files points out that he has a card index of some 5000 names, with material pertaining to them arranged in three ways, by donors, by states and by subject.

"It is, therefore, possible to locate information relating to any particular field, or if one is interested in knowing about gifts in any particular states, this can be found," he says.

RIDDER BROTHERS BUY SHARE IN SEATTLE TIMES

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — Ridder Brothers, publishers and owners of nine daily newspapers in New York, New Jersey, Minnesota and the Dakotas, have purchased a 40 per cent share in the Seattle Times, Col. C. B. Blethen, who recently acquired entire control of the Seattle newspaper, announces.

Colonel Blethen will become a director in the other Ridder publications with a valuation of approximately $6,000,000 placed on the Seattle Times, the Ridder investment is near $2,400,000.

BETTER CITIES NATION'S NEED, SAYS PLANNER

America Rich but Tawdry, Cheney Declares in Review of Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although interest in city planning commissions has gained steadily throughout the United States during the past few years, the public zeal for beautiful buildings still lags woefully, according to Charles H. Cheney, chairman of the Committee on City and Regional Planning of the American Institute of Architecture.

In a review of the progress of the city planning movement, Mr. Cheney urged more regard for the appearance of utilitarian buildings and declared that America "must build better cities."

"We are a rich nation, but a tawdry one in appearance," he declared. "Our station in civilization demands and requires a better dress. Our progress in education and culture insists upon a better environmental condition for our children and our children's children.

"Our cities, their architecture and planning are the chief measure of our civilization. Despite the falling off in building, during the past year something over $4,000,000,000 in new structures was expended in cities and towns of this country. Yet it is estimated roughly that $3,000,000,000 worth of these structures were so ugly, so badly planned, so inappropriately located or on such narrow or inconvenient streets as to have been a liability instead of an asset, almost from the day that they were completed."

Commenting on the progress of the zoning movement since it was first applied generally only a little more than 13 years ago, Mr. Cheney declared it was evident that a distinct advance has been achieved.

"The country has entered a new era," he continued. "This is a planning age. The emphasis today is no longer merely upon economic or social grounds. Beauty has become the watchword of business and industry, and beautiful cities are demanded of our city planners."

Among the notable contributions to city planning development contributed during 1929, he mentioned the New York Regional Plan, the outcome of seven years of intensive study; the extensive construction project in Washington, designed to occupy the triangle between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall; the St. Louis river front development program, and Chicago's progress in its enormous lake front park system.

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TRADE OUTLETS GROW IN PERSIA AND ARGENTINA

New England Manufacturers Hear Consuls Tell of Fresh Opportunities

Industrialization of Argentina and the wider use of the people of that country in industry, bringing buying power that augurs well for increase of foreign commerce, combined with good school systems, particularly in the grammar and similar grades, tends to offer greater potential outlets for American goods in that part of South America, George S. Messersmith, American Consul-General at Buenos Aires told members of the New England Export Club at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 6.

Mr. Messersmith and Augustin W. Ferrin, American Consul at Teheran, Persia, are in Boston for conferences with business men and exporters relative to promotion of foreign trade between this country and the ones where they are stationed, and are located at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The meeting of the Export Club was called for the purpose of informing the members of that organization of potential markets in widely separated quarters of the world.

The chief development in Argentina in the past 18 months, said Mr. Messersmith, is the way in which American capital has reversed itself. Previously it had been almost exclusively devoted to municipal or national loans, but of late American capitalists have invested heavily in telephone systems, railways, public utilities and similar projects, with the result that American telephone interests now control much of the telephone system in Argentina and adjacent countries. Light and power companies, public utilities and railways have attracted American capital, and the effect on our position in South America is to be extraordinary, said Mr. Messersmith.

High Power Cost a Deterrent

"Manufacturing in Argentina has been held back, partly due to high cost of power," he said, "coal being practically the only source of power and that being largely Welsh coal, which was high priced. Oil is now coming to Buenos Aires for industrial plants and within six years Argentina will produce all the oil it needs for its own use. With changed management of public utilities and cheapened cost of power, much may be looked for in development.

"The United States sold goods to Argentina in 1929 amounting to $56,000,000 more than in 1928. Somewhat smaller business will probably be the rule in 1930. Argentina is so much like the United States in climate and similar conditions that anything that is marketable here is salable in that country."

Persia, Mr. Ferrin explained, is progressing slowly but is still not a potential market for much that is made in the United States aside from automobiles, tires and accessories. Sheep raising and carpet making are the greatest industries of the country. Persia exports about $100,000,000 worth of goods annually, largely oil, he said, but the oil is on a royalty basis so that it does not mean as much as if it were all benefiting the country.

About 10,000 miles of good roads have been built and about everybody in Persia would like an automobile if they could arrange to finance its cost, said Mr. Ferrin. About 6000 passenger cars are now registered in Persia, and about 100 a month are being imported. The modernization program calls for construction of a railroad, a start on which has been made. Schools are being established and efforts made to secure a unification of the language and dress of the whole people. The entire country has now about 11 motion picture theaters and films shown are mostly old ones, but progress is being made in this line all the time.

Men Must Wear Pants

"Persian men, until recently clad in flowing robes and turbans, and riding camels, are now wearing American style clothes and dashing around in American automobiles," said Mr. Ferrin. "The clothes are the result of an imperial edict effective March 21, last, which penalizes by a $5 fine, or five days in jail, every appearance in public of a Persian city dweller, if a man, in other costume than short coat, pants and a 'Pahlevi cap,' or head covering resembling a Boston subway conductor's cap, and named after the new reforming ruler, Riza Shah Pahlevi. This law will be extended to peasants and tribesmen on March 21, 1930. The automobiles respond to a universal desire for more rapid transit than that afforded by the 'ship of the desert.'"

The Persian Government plans 40,000 miles of good roads for the automobiles, altogether, connecting their important towns, he said. The railroad is to link the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, of which the first 25 kilometers from the Gulf toward Teheran will be completed in March next.

Pending realization of the full plan, a combined rail and motortruck system will, it is expected, reduce present high freight rates from the Gulf inland sufficiently to enable New England exporters to compete in central and north Persia with European commodities carried into that section by rail through Russia, he said.

Persia needs textiles despite the large production of wool and cotton, for little cloth is woven there and cheap cotton prints are exceeded as imports only by sugar, petroleum, etc., from India and Russia. Some Czechoslovakian shoes are sold in Teheran and Armenian and Persian cobblers there are copying them, concluded Mr. Ferrin.

COUNT KAROLYI ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Count Michael Karolyi's greeting to the United States was summed up in these words to reporters:

"Will you write this down 50 times, I am not a Bolshevist, and write down 50 times that I am not a Social Democrat, and then write down 100 times that I am a 100 per cent Socialist.

"I appreciate the way the State Department has given me the permit to come and hold lectures. Of course, I could not have come under any pledge of silence. I know that it is difficult for a government which has once taken a position to change it. The State Department has shown a great sense of justice, and I appreciate it. I want to talk on the peace question, and in doing so I ought to discuss the American attitude, but I shall not do so as a courtesy to the State Department."

Vistas of Rare Beauty Greet Tourists in French Morocco

News

City of Taza Looks Down on Pastoral Scene in Setting of Tropical Luxuriance. Travel Made Easy by Numerous Highways and Rail Lines. Visitors Find Abundance of Picturesque Remains of Land's Romantic Days.

French Morocco and United States Brought Closer by Trade Ties

Automobiles and Petroleum Among Main Imports, 951 Cars Having Been Bought in Year—Land Forms Link Between Occident and Orient

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—The volume of commercial transactions between French Morocco and the United States reached, during 1928, 143,760,000 francs (about $5,750,400), of which 119,125,000 represented imports.

These figures, compared with those of the previous years, show that part of the French North African Empire proves a very good market for American merchandise—a market the extent of which will steadily increase.

Among the main goods imported from the United States may be mentioned 951 motorcars worth nearly 20,000,000 francs, 10,000,000 kilos of petroleum valued at 14,000,000 francs, and frames for motorcars representing 7,800,000 francs.

Besides all this, very valuable resources are gained from the winter season tourists.

Retains Customs of Past

Morocco still retains most of the customs of the past, and is therefore considered one of the most interesting countries of old Islam—a country which can be traveled over quite easily, owing to the good state of its numerous roads and railways, as well as the up-to-date hotels, in the principal towns. In short, Morocco is a land of romance where under attractive surroundings the Occident and the mysterious Orient meet.

All those who are eager to know what Islam is really like, must come there and study it on the spot, either along the crowded streets, or in the shadow of the silent mosques, or in the abode of the lords of the Atlas, whose castles, high perched on the peaks, in many respects look like those of the powerful lords of France, England, and Germany in the days of yore.

Here one finds Meknes, one of the imperial cities, noted for its huge ramparts, built some hundreds of years ago, by Christian captives, and which stretches no less than 25 miles. Fez, too, a curious town, where the most skillful craftsmen to be found in the whole of North Africa meet.

Merchandise of Every Kind

Tourists, while walking through the picturesque straw-covered soukhs, can see merchandise of every description, imported from Europe, America, Persia and the Sahara Desert.

But the most curious city of Morocco is undoubtedly Marrakech, lying away to the south at the very foot of the Atlas Mountains, the high peaks of which always appear snow capped, while below palm tree gardens encircle the town on every side.

The town, half African and half Persian, largely repays the trouble of a visit.

Worthy of a visit may be mentioned the newly discovered Saadian Sultans' tombs, which are said to be a marvel of Islam architecture; the picturesque Saharan market known as "El Djemaa El Fna," and, above all, the winding shadowed alleys of the Aguedal gardens which, nearly two miles long, are famous throughout Morocco and parallel only to the no less famous Oudayas gardens, at Rabat, on the Atlantic coast.

BRITISH TELEPHOTOS SENT TO GERMANY

LONDON (AP)—Telegraph transmission of photographs between England and the Continent was inaugurated Jan. 7 by H. B. Lees-Smith, Postmaster-General.

The British Postmaster sent a picture of himself by wire to the German Minister of Posts, accompanying it with greetings and the expression of the hope that the new service would strengthen friendly relations between Britain and Germany.

At the same time the German Minister of Posts transmitted a picture of himself to Mr. Lees-Smith.

The service will soon be available to the public over the counter of any post office in England for transmitting photographs, pictures, drawings, typewritten documents or manuscripts to and from Germany.

PRISON POLICY IN NEW YORK TO BE SCANNED

Governor Calls Nonpartisan Conference to Consider Legislative Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, has invited Republican leaders to join him in nonpartisan conferences for revamping the entire prison policies of the State. In a special message just sent to the Legislature he suggests that by the conference method, prison management, types of buildings to be provided in the building program, along with improvement of employment and social conditions in the prisons, can and should be developed on a complete scale.

The Legislature, on receiving the Governor's message, adopted his emergency request for a $355,000 appropriation for open prison camps, to be provided immediately, giving employment to 500 short-term convicts and reducing prison congestion. The Governor's request for an $304,418 additional appropriation, to cover employment of 81 more prison guards, increases in pay of guards, and for clothing and food for prisoners also was adopted.

Pending their decision on the Governor's proposal for conferences, Republican leaders introduced a concurrent resolution for a special investigation by the Finance Committees of both houses, with an appropriation of $2000, under which a general inquiry of prison conditions may be made.

Appealing for a study that would go "more deeply to the root of future prison policy," the Governor in his message proposed five major points for discussion:

1. General planning for new prisons to take note of a trend among experts to decrease rather than increase the size of prison units.
2. The need for greatly improved prison industrial and agricultural facilities, involving the future size of prisons and the working out of a program providing useful employment without interfering with legitimate private industries.
3. Reconsideration of the whole problem of parole and probation, with possible formation of a parole court with large powers.
4. Authority to permit the Governor to refer applications for clemency to this court.
5. Development of a proper system of rewards of prisoners for good conduct.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR LAKES CASE ON FEB. 21

Baltimore Car Company Wins Point in Contest for 10-Cent Fares

WASHINGTON (AP)—With William H. Taft, Chief Justice, absent, the Supreme Court on Jan. 6 delivered 21 opinions and announced other important decisions.

The date for argument on the Chicago Sanitary District lake diversion report, as returned by Charles E. Hughes, the special master, was set for Feb. 21. The court also granted one petition for review and refused six, in addition to issuing numerous orders in disputes between states. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes presided.

Among the most important decisions were those dealing with street car fare in Baltimore and with the tax which states may place on telephone companies doing an interstate business.

Ruling in the street car case that a fair return upon such property was not capable of exact mathematical demonstration, the tribunal held that present value of such property must be made the basis for rate making and that such corporations also were entitled to have present value applied in calculating depreciation. The case was sent back with instructions for further proceedings in the lower courts, but the decision was a broad victory for the company which was asking a straight 10-cent cash fare.

In the telephone case the court decided that New Jersey had no right to impose a tax on the gross receipts of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, because a part of them came from interstate business which was exempt from State taxation.

One of the most important decisions came in a case from Minnesota. In it the court overruled its previous decisions and held that intangible as well as tangible property left by will could be taxed only in the State where the owner was domiciled at the time of bequest. Henry R. Taylor of New York bequeathed bonds issued by Minnesota and the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Minnesota imposed its inheritance tax on the bonds, but the court set the tax aside, holding that the bonds could only be taxed in New York where Taylor lived at the time of bequest.

World War veterans were interested in a case which the court consented to review. It announced that it would decide the right of such veterans, in a case brought from Colorado by Robert G. Meadows, to have lapsed insurance reinstated. The Government had insisted that the decision of the director of the veterans' bureau was final in such matters and that the courts were without jurisdiction.

The court permitted the International Shoe Company of St. Louis to acquire control of the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, notwithstanding the opposition of the Federal Trade Commission. It also sustained a New York law under which an abandoned wife was permitted to attach the bank account of her absconding husband.

The preferred A stockholders of the Wabash Railroad were unsuccessful in their attempts to compel the payment of back dividends during years when net earnings had been applied to betterments.

In four cases involving the question how maritime suits arising out of the operation of government merchant ships must be brought, the court held that such suits must be prosecuted under the Admiralty Act.

The court ruled that such suits could not be maintained under the Tucker Act, and that suits against the United States, the Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation arising out of maritime cases in the operation of government-owned vessels, can be maintained only under the suits in Admiralty Act, in federal courts, and that all such suits were subject to the two years' statute of limitations and could not be brought after that time had expired.

The court refused to pass on the validity of a resolution adopted by the Actors Equity Association in September, 1928, prohibiting its members from accepting employment through anyone not holding a permit from the association.

Pointing out that its members worked in legitimate, dramatic and musical comedy fields, and denying that they were attempting to control work in the radio, talking pictures, concert and other forms of entertainment not given on the stage, the association contended that its regulation was made necessary by the Supreme Court decision holding that legislatures had no power to fix the fees of employment agencies.

The Supreme Court refused to decide whether an alien in applying for naturalization could count in the five years' residence requirement the time he was absent from the country in the employ of an American company, as presented in a case from Philadelphia.

DRUG COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK (AP)—George M. Gales, vice-chairman of Drug, Inc., announced Jan. 7 that the merger of the Owl Drug Company with Drug, Inc., has been definitely consummated. Mr. Gales said that the Owl Drug Company, a leading factor in the retail drug business on the West coast, brings to Drug, Inc., important new retail outlets for its manufacturing plants, including factories of the United Drug Company of Boston.

Mellon Asks Surplus for Tax Reduction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The present surplus of revenues over receipts of the Federal Government should be applied to tax reduction, in the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as quoted in an interview just published in the Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate publication of Princeton University.

Although Mr. Mellon stressed the advisability of continuing the historic government policy of making tax reduction coincident with debt reduction, he declared that precedence should be given to lower levies in the case of the present surplus of about $160,000,000, this being the result of the present income tax schedule.

"In regard to the effect of tax reduction on the individual," Mr. Mellon is quoted as saying, "over 2,000,000 people in the lowest brackets have been relieved from the payment of all federal income taxes. The proposed reduction will, of course, reduce the liability for federal income taxes of all persons remaining taxpayers, and many of those in the lower brackets will pay only a nominal amount.

"Debt reduction and tax reduction should, of course, go hand in hand. This has been the case during all the years that I have been at the Treasury, and, I may say, it has been the historic policy of the Government since the very early days. No other part of our financial policy has been more steadfastly maintained than that providing for the prompt payment of the public debt."

FUNDS FOR BUILDINGS ASKED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A special message calling for the appropriation of $18,800,000 for expanding state hospitals has just been sent to the Legislature by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. This will be for immediate construction to relieve congestion in these institutions.

The Governor announced he will soon introduce the adoption of a $50,000,000 bond issue proposed near the end of the session last year. The $18,800,000 appropriation was approved by Republican leaders at conferences last summer. The $80,000,000 surplus in the treasury will take care of this appropriation as well as the $10,000,000 to be voted for immediate prison enlargements.

STRIKE OF TRAINMEN ON ERIE ROAD AVERTED

NEW YORK (AP)—G. Wallace W. Hanger, member of the United States Board of Mediation, announced Jan. 4 that an agreement has been reached between trainmen and officials of the Erie railroad, averting a strike of 3500 men which has been pending since Dec. 5.

The trainmen had called a strike for Dec. 5 when they were unable to reach an agreement with the Erie officials over a large number of grievances which had been brought by the employees.

Revolution Reported Against Albanian King

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—An unconfirmed report reached here Jan. 7 of the outbreak of a revolution in Albania.

The cause of the revolution was reported to be resentment against the enforcement of decrees by King Zog introducing westernized civilization.

BUILDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William H. Gompert, superintendent of school buildings, and associate in the architectural firm of Kenneth M. Murchison, has just issued an appeal to the entire building construction industry of the State to support the proposal for a bill to establish responsibility requirements for contractors bidding on school construction work.

WORK TO START ON N. Y. MODEL HOUSING PLAN

$2,500,000 Co-operative Apartment Block for Manhattan's Lower East Side

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans have been made for the model co-operative apartment buildings to be erected on Manhattan's lower East Side by the company headed by Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Aaron Rabinowitz.

The buildings, to be located on two blocks bounded by Grand, Columbia, Broome and Delancey Streets, will be operated by the Amalgamated Housing Corporation, a branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with the entire project under the supervision of the State Housing Board. The Amalgamated Housing Corporation is now managing a group of similar buildings in the Bronx.

A limited dividend company has been formed by Mr. Lehman and Mr. Rabinowitz to finance the project, which will cost about $2,500,000. The Bowery Savings Bank, it was said by those interested in the project, has contributed a large share to the initial financing.

Demolition of the factory buildings which the new buildings will replace is now under way, and it was said that construction will be completed by the early part of 1931.

About 250 suites, averaging in size from three to five rooms each, will be provided at an initial cost of $500 a room and monthly upkeep charge of $12 a room. In case prospective tenants are not able to make the initial payment, the management corporation will arrange to finance it. The suites, it was said, will be comparable in many respects to those which rent at much higher prices in exclusive apartment buildings.

The buildings will be six stories high, with a courtyard 73 by 170 feet in the center of the group. Every room will have windows either on the street or the court. The plans call for playgrounds on the roof, and consideration is being given to the suggestion that a swimming pool be built in the basement.

The buildings will include a community ballroom, library and day nursery.

"The unique features of the design of these houses and the low rentals will combine to set what we hope will be an example for the entire city in the construction of model housing," Mr. Rabinowitz said.

Philadelphia Rumors Bring Raid and Arrest

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—City, state and federal authorities have joined hands in ridding the city and suburban sections of Philadelphia of a number of roadhouses and speakeasies that were opened recently when a report was circulated that this city would be less exacting in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. A series of raids, the arrest of bootleggers and the capture of several stills was the answer of Lemuel B. Schofield, Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia.

The rumor was traced back to Mayor Harry A. Mackey but, like most rumors, when its source was discovered, was found to have been very much distorted. At a recent public meeting Mayor Mackey said there was no reason why Philadelphia's night life should be so gloomy, and that applications for the opening of night clubs, providing their sponsors were reliable and law abiding, would be given careful consideration. There was nothing in the Mayor's statement, however, to indicate that Philadelphia was going to remove the "lid" which was clamped down so vigorously a little more than a year ago after sensational disclosures by a special grand jury.

At any rate, the word got out, and reports came to the police that a number of bootleggers, racketeers and saloonkeepers were headed for Philadelphia ready to do business. As soon as Mr. Schofield heard of the first opening, which happened to be a bootlegging establishment in an apartment house, a raiding party was sent out and arrests made. In the meantime the state and federal authorities were active in the suburban sections, resulting in padlock proceedings against six places.

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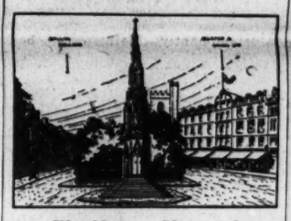

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Geneva, Most Satisfying Hunting Ground for Swift-Pencil Artist

Violet Oakley, Painter of Penn-Indian Peace Murals, Sketches Some of World's Statesmen, Caught in International Club While Off Parade

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

IT IS a far cry, geographically, from Harrisburg, Pa., to Geneva, Switzerland. Perhaps it is not so far, spiritually, from William Penn's "Holy Experiment" of so dealing with the Indian tribes as to assure enduring peace, to Woodrow Wilson's undertaking to gather the nations of the world in permanent representative assembly to accomplish a similar end. I was not, therefore, greatly surprised when one day last summer, in the city of the League, I met Violet Oakley—painter of the brilliant murals in the Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg which tell the story of the Holy Experiment—valiantly storming the Salle de Reformation, in which the Assembly was in session. A drawing board under her arm and a gleam of determination in her eye sufficiently indicated that her purpose was serious. Within that hall sat the foremost statesmen of the civilized world—outside the United States. The American artist, who had given years of effort to the idealization of peace and brotherly love in American history, was intent upon recording the faces of those who were serving those ends today.

For an artist with the gift of catching likenesses swiftly and convincingly Geneva, at the time of the annual assembly, is the happiest of hunting grounds. Nowhere else, not even in Hollywood, are more notable faces gathered. Perhaps the palm for wide recognition must be yielded to the California aggregation of talent and beauty. Charley and Doug and Mary are known in quarters to which the foxlike features of Briand, the impassive mask of Stresemann, or the elongated frame of Lord Cecil are strangers. But after all, there is pleasure and profit in sketching people who do not spend their lives being photographed, but who come as near constituting a permanent governing class as is possible in this day of general democracy.

Rough and Journalistic

The more finished drawings made by Miss Oakley are, in many instances, extraordinary pieces of finished portraiture. But I was fortunate enough to see some of her preliminary sketches, the rough and journalistic notes, so to speak, of an artist in the presence of an epoch-making gathering. Some of these sketches I was able to secure for the Monitor. The captions upon them were written by Miss Oakley herself and attest to a journalistic quality which well fortifies and popularizes her art. The picture, for example, showing the speakers' dais though but a sketch brings vividly to mind the scene on the day when Stresemann, Germany's greatest post-war statesman, held the Assembly enthralled by his simple and forceful support of Briand's proposition for a United States of Europe. This was just four weeks before he passed away. The great German was at his best when, laying down his manuscript, he appealed for the education of youth against war. "I must remind those who live on the memories of youthful heroism throughout past centuries and past ages," he said, "that apart from anything else the mechanized wars of the future will give little scope for personal heroism. But I foresee that the wide field of conquest over nature will give sufficient outlet for heroism, and even furnish men with opportunities of laying down their lives for great ideals."

I am glad Miss Oakley did not confine her sketches to the official atmosphere of the League. Many of the statesmen are seen at their best off parade.

The artist found her intimate touch with League figures at the trim and hospitable little International Club which occupies part of the town's Casino. The International Club, which houses also the quarters of the American committee, is a center of League activities. In the guest books of the latter organization some 9000 Americans registered in five months last spring and summer, and the patient clerk who day after day explained that individuals could not join the League, and thereby get tickets to the Assembly, cheerfully testifies to the volume of American interest in the League. Miss Oakley's sketch of Titulesco depicts that genial Rumanian at the banquet board enlightening his hearers on the policies of his own country. Usually the great majority of attendants at these lunches are Americans, but if Rumanian politics seems of scant importance to them the Foreign Minister of that country is just as earnest in his remarks as if he were discoursing to the 102,000 of his countrymen domiciled in the United States.

Doing Justice to Lord Cecil

Nobody but an artist could quite do justice to Lord Cecil—beloved of the League as perhaps its best-equipped and most powerful champion. The fashion in which he raises his elongated form with a slow and corkscrew twist—the simile is permissible in Geneva—would catch the eye of any illustrator, and Miss Oakley has caught it admirably in her sketch. In the recent Assembly he sat third in the first row of the British delegation with Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Henderson for companions. Not a member of the Labor Party, he seemed none the less to enjoy not merely the confidence but even the deference of his associates. A stone tablet on the fence before the dilapidated hotel which now shelters the League Secretariat gives to Woodrow Wilson the credit of having established the League. Perhaps, in time, another will celebrate Lord Cecil's services in preserving it.

A great place for the study of types is Geneva when the Assembly is in session. There the Orient and Occident mingle as in no other forum. Egyptians and Abyssinians, Nordics from Scandinavia, and Asiatics from the Straits colonies walk the streets or sit under the canopies of the sidewalk cafés. At lunch one day I met a Parsee woman—whose excellent portrait by Miss Oakley I did not secure—who told me this picturesque story of her ancestry. A far-off ancestor was rajah, or something corresponding, of an Indian state. An annual function was the leading by him of a great herd of elephants through the main street of the capital. As the great animals lumbered down the road, edged with prostrate subjects, a little girl ran out before the herd. In a moment she would have been crushed under their feet, but the huge beast on which the rajah rode reached down with his trunk, lifted her up, and deposited her in the palanquin on his back in which the ruler was riding. "And that girl," wound up the narrator triumphantly, "afterward became wife of the rajah and my great-great-great-grandmother!"

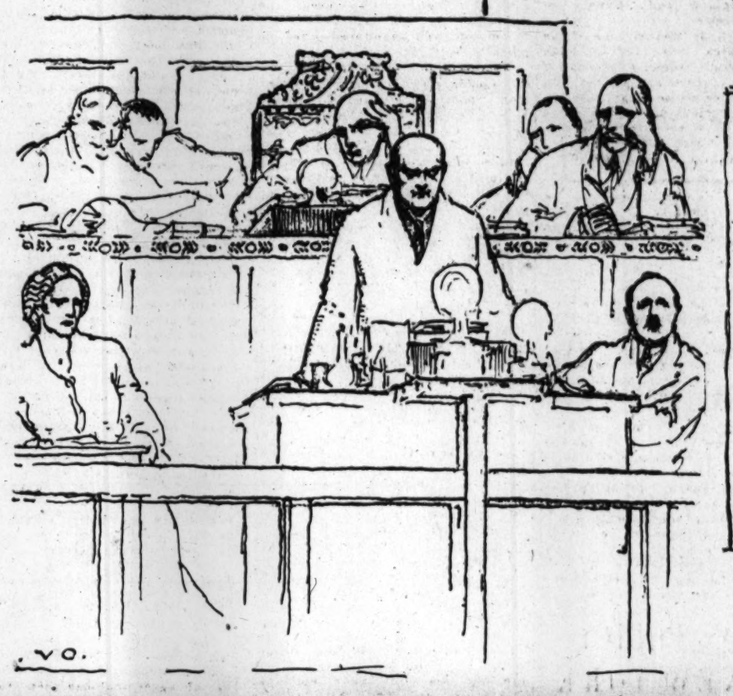
Queer Stories and Tongues

One hears queer stories and listens to strange tongues from all lands. On the streets dapper little brown men dash about with their brief cases quite as busily as the taller and lighter men of the north. At times one is shocked to find an Egyptian prince, a San Salvadorean, or a Persian presiding over the Assembly in which no citizen of the United States can officially set a foot. Japan is always in the forefront of every gathering, and such diplomats as Matsudaira and Adatchi are fair food for the artist's pencil. And the General Secretary, Sir Eric Drummond, whom Miss Oakley depicts on his elevated seat on the rostrum, suavely and skillfully harmonizes all. There is a story that Clemenceau nominated him for his prominent and profitable job because of all the private secretaries who accompanied Lloyd George to the meetings of the "Big Four" he spoke the least. Whatever the reason for his appointment, his success at Geneva has been such that although his term has actually expired no nation has ventured to nominate a successor.

Through the scene at Geneva Miss Oakley moved with crayon in hand and she has gathered a notable series of portraits. When the new League library, to be erected through the munificence of John D. Rockefeller Jr., is ready for its mural decorations there will be many Americans to urge that the genius which she displayed in the Pennsylvania Capitol should have place in this new capitol of the world.

Statesmen at Geneva in Action and in Repose

Geneva. Sept 1927
A page of Titulesco's fireworks at the International Club



"Armaments should not be the basis of Security" Stresemann. Sept. 1927.

Comerlynck — Graham Rossetti-Agresti — President Guani Gustav Stresemann — Sir Eric Drummond Edward Benes

from the top-Gallery a Bird's eye-View

Lord Cecil listens to Venizelos

Australia rises to say a few words in the Committee on Codification of International Law.

Pencil Drawings by Violet Oakley

Thirty-Third Degree Given to Pershing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Highest honors within the province of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, were conferred upon Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding officer of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, at the House of the Temple here Jan. 6.

Distinguished Masons of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia participated in the afternoon ceremonies of investiture of the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, which was followed by a dinner and the conferring of the Thirty-third Degree upon General Pershing.

The Thirty-third Degree and the rank of Knight Commander were voted to General Pershing at the biennial session of the Supreme Council last October, when he was abroad. His election to receive both honors carried unusual distinction, for as a rule four years must elapse after election as Knight Commander before bestowal of the highest degree. A similar honor was voted at the same time to Maj.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, former Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and to Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, co-author of the Capper-Robinson education bill.

Among the number of nationally known Masons invited to attend the ceremonies were Claudius H. Huston, chairman Republican National Committee; Charles S. Deneen, Senator from Illinois; Simeon Fess, Senator from Ohio; William H. Master, Senator from South Dakota, Henry J. Allen, Senator from Kansas; Arthur R. Robinson, Senator from Indiana; W. A. Ayres, Representative from Kansas; Allen T. Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts; Clifton A. Woodrum, Representative from Virginia; Frank Murphy, Representative from Ohio; and George P. Darrow, Representative from Pennsylvania.

AIR-RAIL-WATER SERVICE ADDED TO T. A. T. SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Transcontinental Air Transport carried 4846 passengers for a total of slightly more than 2,000,000 passenger miles during the first six months of operation. This was the first of the air lines to offer a combined air and rail service from coast to coast. It has flown 545,354 actual miles as against the 603,700 miles scheduled, an operating ratio of 90.5, according to J. V. Magee, vice-president.

Since its activities began last July with the Pennsylvania and Santa Fé railroads, 21 other rail lines have joined the air-rail system, and the Panama Pacific steamship lines now offer an air-rail-water service "over and around America," in connection with T. A. T. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is chairman of the Technical Committee of T. A. T., known as the "Lindbergh Line."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John Jaburg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marie H. Jaburg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. H. Bath, Larchmont, N. Y.
W. H. Bath, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice M. Mailes, Long Beach, Calif.
Truman Stanley, New York, N. Y.
Jane Emerine, Fostoria, O.
Elinor Raymond, So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Mrs. Peyton J. Henry, New York, N. Y.
Peyton J. Henry, New York, N. Y.

CHILE TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—President Carlos Ibanez has been authorized by Congress to float a $6,000,000 loan, either external or internal, to be devoted to fulfillment of the Tacna-Arica treaty with Peru which provides for payment to the latter Government of the entire amount of the loan. The President is authorized to retire the loan at any time by means of a bond issue.

National Committee on Prisons Named

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Overcrowding of prisons, bad food, lack of appropriations, severity and improper prison management were declared to be causes of recent sensational prison outbreaks by a group of nationally known prison experts formed to act with the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The new group, whose personnel is just announced, met for the first time under the chairmanship of Kenneth MacKintosh, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington. The committee plans to formulate proposals for prison reform looking to the time when penitentiaries will no longer be breeding places of crime.

At the first meeting varying views were expressed informally on the cause of prison riots, and studies of prison conditions were undertaken from a factual basis. Sitting with Judge MacKintosh were Sanford Bates, United States Superintendent of Prisons; Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing prison; Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr., superintendent of prisons of Maryland; Oscar Lee, warden of Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun; Calvin Derrick, superintendent of the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, N. J.; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, superintendent of the State Home for Girls at Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in penology of the Russell Sage Foundation, Edward R. Cass general secretary of the Prison Association of New York; Judge Charles W. Hoffman, of the Court of Domestic Relations of Cincinnati; Wm. J. Ellis, commissioner of institutions and agencies of New Jersey; Dr. Amos W. Butler, Maryland, former president of the National Conference of Social Work; Charles L. Chute, New York, general secretary of the National Probation Association; Irving W. Halpern, representing Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer at the Court of General Sessions of New York; Dr. Bernard Glueck, director of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing prison and Dr. Louis N. Robinson, professor of penology at Swarthmore College.

BACON'S AUTHORSHIP BACKED BY PRINTER

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—After a year of investigation in England, J. Edward Morgan, until recently proprietor of a printshop in Oakland, is convinced that glory rightfully due Francis Bacon has been thrown to William Shakespeare by English scholastic circles.

Mr. Morgan, it was announced Jan. 5 in Stratford-on-Avon, is returning to the United States with what he believes is conclusive proof that Lord Bacon has been made the scapegoat of a gigantic literary fraud. He has obtained enlarged photographs of the bindings and pages of the original folios, and asserts that in the very decorations, pictures and letterings of the script Lord Bacon wrote his name many times over.

Three Ages of Man, Not Seven, Is Claim

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Shakespeare's time-honored "Seven Ages of Man" were thrown over in favor of three by Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, in a speech to the boys of Buxton College.

"So far as you are concerned," said Sir Henry, "there are three ages of man. The first is the age of observation, when you find out what things there are in the world; the second is the age of selection, when you find out what is your particular gift, and the third is the age of concentration, when you carry that gift into action. I don't advocate versatility, especially when it is gained at the expense of any lowering of standard."

JENKINS SEEKS NOMINATION

CHICAGO (AP)—Newton Jenkins, attorney, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate at the April 8 primary. He has not held public office before, but was defeated for the Republican senatorial nomination in the primary of 1924.

HOOVER ASKS ADVICE ON USE OF PUBLIC LAND

Commission Will Recommend Policy on Conservation of Properties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — There has recently been much discussion about the disposition of unappropriated public lands and President Hoover has appointed a commission on conservation and administration of the public domain to investigate conditions and make recommendations for a Government policy.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has taken a firm stand in favor of the conservation of the Nation's resources on the public domain, and has halted exploitation of the domain under oil prospecting permits which constituted "a shocking abuse."

Arthur C. Ringland, member of the Yellowstone Boundary Commission and former secretary of the National Committee on Outdoor Recreation, calls attention in the current issue of the magazine published by the American Forestry Association, to the question of whether the states are in a position to finance the needed program of conservation which has been discussed by the Secretary of the Interior and others.

Most of the western states have larger incomes from federal subventions and grants than the eastern states and these revenues are vital to the operation of the state governments. While the average state shares in federal subventions and grants to the extent of 6½ per cent of its income, in Wyoming it is 34 per cent of the total revenue of the State, Idaho receives 20 per cent, New Mexico 19 and Montana 13 per cent of their respective incomes from the same source.

Range conservation and protection of water sheds, Mr. Ringland points out, will cost money, indirectly through the necessity to withdraw areas from use as sources of grazing revenue, and directly through the necessity in some cases to expend money for range improvements and engineering work to check erosion.

"To obtain a picture of the ability of states to make outlays for public purposes, it is necessary to compare their costs of government and revenue receipts," says Mr. Ringland. "In the mountain states, any diminution of revenue from federal sources, which in the case of land comes from a percentage share in mineral leases and from the sale of national forest products, would upset the narrow margin of excess revenue over governmental costs. Moreover, the public land states are relieved from a complete assumption of obligations under the Federal Highway Act in proportion to the vacant and nontaxable lands within their borders.

"While other states must meet 50 per cent of the costs, the obligation of the western public land states, exclusive of allowance for Indian reservations, is roughly but 38 per cent. Clearly, if the public lands on which this relief from total liability is based are to be transferred to the states, some adjustment of state financing will be necessary to finance highway programs under way or projected. There is involved, too, accretions to the reclamation fund from the sale of public lands. In addition to direct returns in money, the western states have shared generously in grants of land, receiving for educational and other public purposes some 67,000,000 acres.

OREGON TO SPEND $29,500,000

SALEM, Ore. (AP)—Oregon will spend $29,500,000 on public improvements during 1930, Gov. A. W. Norblad stated Jan. 4 in a message prepared in connection with President Hoover's recent appeal for a general speeding up of federal, state, county and municipal projects.

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KELLY SPRINGFIELD

ATLANTIC RELAY RADIO ANTENNA TO RISE IN MAINE

A. T. & T. Co. Seeks Options on Land in Bradley, 11 Miles Northeast of Bangor

BRADLEY, Me. (AP)—Construction of a $2,000,000 radio receiving station here by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the relay of transatlantic radiograms and radio telephone messages was indicated on Jan. 7 when a group of men representing the company started to obtain options on a tract of land covering 75 square miles.

The six men, in charge of W. J. Carruthers, a New York attorney, told owners that initial operations would be started as soon as options were obtained on the land, mostly cut-over timber growth.

The company now operates a small station at Houlton. Residents of this little town on the east side of the Penobscot River, 11 miles northeast of Bangor, learned that the site near here was selected because antenna wires could be run in an easterly direction for 15 miles without crossing any high hills or bodies of water.

The tract on which options were sought is 15 miles long and five miles wide.

One of the men told landowners that at first but one two-wire antenna would be set up but that later nine others, parallel to the first and running lengthwise of the tract might be erected.

STIMSON ADVOCATES REDUCED BUILDING OF BATTLESHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

table and chairs were set and portraits of Frank B. Kellogg, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root looked down benignly upon the scene. First Col. Stimson introduced his co-delegates to the movie audience, and then, seated with them at the conference table, delivered his farewell message to the American people. He and the other delegates were in the best of humor and Colonel Stimson's well-known distaste for ultra-modern methods of publicity was concealed beneath an urbane exterior. Officials of the film companies said that the recording was one of the most successful and important that they had made, and the films will be distributed almost universally in the United States and to many theaters abroad.

Five of the seven American delegates were at breakfast, including Colonel Stimson, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy; Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, and David A. Reed and Joseph T. Robinson, senators. With them also were the chief advisers and technical experts.

President Quite Confident

President Hoover made clear to the delegates his utmost confidence in the successful outcome of the conference, as he has consistently expressed it in his public statements on the subject. The naval problem lies very near to his heart, and although he is not an emotional man it was easy to see something of the real feeling which he put into his farewell blessings. The American delegation will, of course, reflect in the main the President's views, although the senators have accepted their portfolios only on the understanding that their hands are to be free to take whatever line they feel necessary.

It has been agreed, however, that Colonel Stimson is to be spokesman of the delegation on all occasions, and any differences of opinion which may arise will be composed within the four walls of the American group itself. The members, however, have been diligently exchanging ideas at daily conferences in the State Department, and the rule of unanimity has so far prevailed. This hearty cooperation is confidently expected to continue. After the conference begins the different members will find their places on various specialized committees.

During the conference special wireless communication will be practically always available between the White House and the delegation headquarters in London, and little time will be wasted in consulting the home department, although such consultations will be continuously under way. Though President Hoover has consistently avoided giving the impression that he intends to dominate the delegation in any way, he has made elaborate plans to keep in touch with every move, and he has held long and often repeated talks with all of the delegates.

Some day the full story of President Hoover's personal connection with the London conference can be told. Most interesting, perhaps, will be the tale of the summer of 1929, when he remained in Washington—so generally deserted at that season—and laid the real groundwork for the forthcoming meeting, while Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, and Ramsay MacDonald in Lossiemouth were co-operating 3000 miles away.

The breakfast came as a sort of culmination to the President, for events will soon begin to move. Since the President himself could not go to London, he has done the next best thing and sent men in whom he and the American people have the fullest confidence, and his farewell party was intended to emphasize the assurance he feels of their ability and of the ultimate success of the conference.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover today described the forthcoming naval limitations meeting at London as "the most important of international conferences of a great many years, and probably the most important for many years to come."

The President's statement was made at his regular press conference some hours after he had held a final breakfast conference with American delegates and their technical advisers. It said:

"I am sure the whole nation bids Godspeed to the American delegation that leaves tomorrow for the London naval arms conference. The people and the governments of the five nations assembling at this meeting are sincerely desirous that agreements should be brought about by which competition and construction of naval arms is brought to an end, and by which actual reduction in naval burdens of the world shall be accomplished. The difficulties of finding a basis that will be acceptable to five different nations are great but they are not insuperable.

"The conclusions of the conference must be such as to give a sense of security and satisfaction to each of the nations. Permanent peace is never based on either taking advantage of or accepting a position of prejudice.

"The technology and the complexities of the problem are such that we need hope for no immediate and quick results. To complete the conference in three or four months would be in itself a great accomplishment, and we should not expect any hurried conclusions. It is the most important of international conferences of a great many years, and probably the most important for many years to come. The progress of peace for the world rests in a great measure upon the shoulders of the five delegations.

"There is good will toward the conference on the part of every nation. The importance and the gravity of the occasion have been recognized in the dispatch to London of the leading men of every country. They have the will to succeed.

"I hope that the people of our country will co-operate in the progress of the conference by patience, encouragement and freedom from criticism. We go to London in a fine atmosphere of international good will, and it is the duty of our country to preserve that atmosphere so far as lies within our power."

France to Use Marine as Basis at Naval Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Detailed statistics on the French merchant marine and foreign trade which will form one basis of negotiations at the London conference have been published to supplement the figures already given out. The French requirements as stated in London will be based upon not only the extent of territories and population, the length of coast line, the length of lines of communications, but also upon these primarily economic considerations.

Regarding the merchant marine, France has only a little over 3,000,000 tons as compared with Great Britain's 23,000,000, the United States' 12,000,000, Japan's 4,000,000, Italy's 3,000,000 tons. If the tonnage of ships entering and leaving ports be taken as an index, France stands higher in the scale with 163,000,000 tons per year as compared with Britain's 334,000,000, the United States' 173,000,000, Japan's 120,000,000, and Italy's 58,000,000. Likewise with regard to the volume of foreign trade, France stands high with an annual value of over 20,000,000,000 gold francs, as compared with 100,000,000,000 of Great Britain, 44,000,000,000 of the United States, 13,000,000,000 of Japan, and 5,000,000,000 of Italy.

Thus when primarily economic factors are considered France stands far below England and the United States, but above Japan and Italy. When all factors, including territory, population, economic features and so forth are considered, French figures give an index of relative importance in naval affairs as follows: Britain 10, United States 4.2, France 3, Japan 1.6, and Italy 1.

London Times Advocates Smaller Battleships

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Reijiro Wakatsuki, ex-Premier of Japan, and the other members of the Japanese delegation to the five-power naval conference were entertained at dinner by the American Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, and Mrs. Dawes at their house in Prince's Gate on Jan. 6. Mr. Wakatsuki paid an informal visit to Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, and is to see A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, later. No publicity attends these conversations.

Smaller battleships are advocated in The Times, which declares that the maximum displacement of 35,000 tons allowed by the Washington conversations for these vessels is "20,000 tons too big." The Times adds: "It would be encouraging to hear that the British Government was proposing to lay before the conference plans for the reduction of the tonnage permitted to the capital unit by not less than half and it would be interesting to know what objections could be taken to the proposal.

"The ratification of the Hoover-MacDonald understanding by itself, while desirable on every ground, may give to disarmament more than a wry meaning for the taxpayers. It would be a bold and a more popular stroke for peace economy if Great Britain, America and Japan were to agree to trust to common sense rather than convention in stating the measurements of their battleships. Their agreement could not fail to have a powerful effect on all subsequent and less tractable business of the conference. It would clear away an egregious and provocative illustration of so called 'navalism,' while its directness and realism would have an exemplary force for the whole negotiations."

Chinese Minister Defends Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The recent demand of the Nanking Government for the abolition of extra-territoriality in China was defended by Dr. Chao-chu Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, in an address before the Government Club here.

"The reason why we want to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners is because extra-territoriality is obsolete," Dr. Wu said, "because it was wrung from China 80 years ago, when she was unable to defend herself, because it is a hindrance to China's progress and advancement, because no other independent and sovereign nation tolerates it and because every sovereign nation desires the rights of its sovereignty."

Dr. Wu reviewed the social, political, industrial and intellectual movements of modern China, and expressed the hope that in China's ban on extra-territoriality the American people would recognize his country's justification in seeking to regain her rights.

Water Spins Wheels of the Antipodes

© Spurling Photo

Left—View of Pipe Line Which Delivers Water From Tasmanian Great Lake to Power Station at Waddamana. One of the Pipes Is of Wood, Six Feet in Diameter. Right—Multiple Arch Dam, 40 Feet High, at Great Lake, Tasmania, Source of Government Power Scheme.

TASMANIA LEADS WORLD IN POWER USED PER CAPITA

(Continued from Page 1)

price at which such power could be profitably sold would make it impossible to compete successfully with electric power generated by coal, and by other means.

Tasmania's chief source of supply is the Great Lake, which is located 3500 feet above sea level. The power station at Waddamana is situated practically in the geographical center of the island, and the position lends itself to easy distribution of power to every portion of it. By the building of a multiple arch dam, the first outside America, and the longest in the world, the depth of the lake was increased by 25 feet to 35 feet, raising the depth in the middle to 60 feet.

The dam, which is built of concrete, is 40 feet high, and is composed of 27 arches, with a span of 40 feet each. The capacity of the reservoir, which is the fifth largest in the world, is 1,150,000-acre feet. The lake is 13 miles long, and five miles wide. The watershed is 250 square miles. A three years' storage has been impounded as a guarantee against any possible combination of drought years, which, however, are practically unknown in Tasmania.

The initial scheme consisted of a 10,000 horsepower plant, but this had hardly been completed when it became necessary to expand, and between 1917 and 1923 the plant was built up to 66,000 horsepower, and tenders have just been let for the harnessing of an additional 15,000 horsepower at the Great Lake.

The average rainfall is 35 inches, but at Lake Margaret on the west coast of Tasmania, where the Mt. Lyell Mining & Metallurgical Company is generating 10,000 horsepower, and is adding another 2000 horsepower, the rainfall is 120 inches per year. In consequence of the early establishment of huge newsprint works the Huon River, about 20 miles from Hobart, is likely to be tapped to provide 40,000 horsepower of current. This would bring the amount of power harnessed to 133,000 horsepower.

Owned by the People

The scheme is owned by the Tasmanian Government, and power for industrial purposes is supplied from five-eighths of a penny per unit. There are 381 miles of 38,000-volt lines, 29 miles of 44,000-volt lines, 248 miles of 22,000-volt lines and 120 miles of 11,000-volt lines, a total of 778 miles, but this mileage is exclusive of all 6600-volt reticulation and lower pressure lines, of which there are hundreds of miles.

Tasmania is one of the states where hydroelectric power is more than competitive with coal. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Electrolytic Zinc Company at Hobart is supplied with 30,000 horsepower of current at £2 per horsepower per annum.

On the Australian mainland sources of supply in the "Australian Alps" are estimated at 625,000 to 1,300,000 horsepower, but comparatively little development work has been completed.

Dwarfed though it is in comparison with the great brown coal electricity generation scheme at Yallourn, hydroelectric development has nevertheless received a great deal of attention from the Electricity Commission of Victoria, by which body the electrical power schemes of the State are controlled.

One of the outstanding features of the Victorian water-power development is the collaboration between the irrigation and power authorities, as exemplified in the Sugarloaf scheme, whose headquarters are in picturesque country about 80 miles from Melbourne. This scheme provides electricity for the northeastern portion of the State.

The Sugarloaf power station is immediately below the Eildon Weir, a great embankment constructed to store up the waters of the Goulburn River for the use of the settlers of the fertile Goulburn Valley in the dry seasons of the year. The power scheme provides for the utilization of the irrigation waters discharged from the Weir. The energy of the water issuing from the reservoir under pressure is converted into electrical energy by two turbo-generators, aggregating 18,700 horsepower.

Water Stored for Lean Periods

The full supply level of the Eildon Weir is 116 feet above the downstream level, and the capacity of the weir is 306,000 acre feet—that is, a quantity of water sufficient to cover 306,000 acres one foot deep.

But the Eildon Weir is primarily an irrigation project, and for about two months of the winter season no water is required for irrigation purposes. The water must be conserved in that period, and thus the motive power for the electricity generating scheme is interrupted.

To bridge that seasonal gap, four other power stations, aggregating 17,450 horsepower, have been established on the Rubicon River and its tributary, the Royston, a few miles from Sugarloaf. These stations harness the power of the mountain streams. And as the mountain stream flow is greatest in the winter—the period when the Sugarloaf station is perforce idle—the two sections of the power development are complementary. While the Eildon Weir waters are cut off, the mountain streams fill the requirements.

Thorough investigation in Victoria has revealed several other sites giving promise of development as important water-power centers, and it is not unlikely that in future hydroelectric stations will assume a much more prominent part in the national electricity schemes of the State.

New South Wales Development

The Barrenjack scheme in New South Wales was the first hydroelectric development of any magnitude to be undertaken in that State. Legislation in connection with it was not passed till 1919. The scheme, carried out on similar lines to Sugarloaf, utilizes the power caused by the construction of a large dam on the Murrimbidgee River for irrigation purposes. The maximum demand on the station, according to the last available report, is only 1500 kilowatts. It is proposed to extend the transmission line to Canberra, the federal capital, a distance of 65 miles.

An additional station is planned, and the irrigation commission has authorized the utilization of sufficient water to meet a demand of 10,000 kilowatts throughout the year up to 1935. The total cost of the complete scheme for 20,000 kilowatt effective output is £1,100,000.

A municipal scheme is proving successful at Nymboida. About 250,000 horsepower have been proved available in New South Wales, but most of the projects to be considered are of small capacity, the Snowy River and the Clarence River offering the best chance of extensive development. The Snowy River could give about 25,000 horsepower and the Clarence River 90,000, but 145,000 horsepower could be obtained by the construction of expensive storage reservoirs.

There are no hydroelectric schemes in Western Australia or South Australia of the Commonwealth, water-power of the Commonwealth, water-power potentialities are receiving attention.

Alexander J. Gibson, civil engineer, in a report to the Commonwealth Government in September last on power development in Australia, summed up the position this way:

"The problem in Australia is a particular one. The main sources for power are coal, with, in the main, only small blocks of power available from water sources, and these such that to develop and regulate them for the continuous supply of power will generally prove costly. Except in the favored district of Tasmania it would appear that Australia must depend in the main for power developed from its fuels, assisted in certain localities with water power."

TELEPHONE WIRE UNDER ATLANTIC IS NEW PROJECT

'Super Cable' Will Reduce Rates, Western Union Head Tells Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—"Put out of your thoughts the idea that the British Communications merger is a menace to American business," Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, advised members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, studying the advisability of setting up a government commission to regulate communications.

"The British merger does not present the slightest menace to anyone," he declared, indicating that the Radio Corporation of America and the Western Union, "hold it in their hand."

Apprehension of the merger should further be eliminated by the announcement that a great talking cable is to be laid across the Atlantic soon, Mr. Carlton said. This he termed "Nothing more than a super-telegraph cable," with a capacity 20 times that of any now connecting the United States and Great Britain. Differences of time will result in the cable lying idle seven hours, during which it may be used for regular cable purposes, he pointed out. If the telephone cable is successful, it will be only the beginning of a "new, unknown and mighty means of communication," resulting in reduced cable rates, Mr. Carlton declared.

Denying charges that the telegraph industry is using archaic methods, Mr. Carlton outlined new methods adopted by his company and declared that "no industry in the United States has spent more effort and intelligence in its development than the telegraph industry." Due to improved service, direct operation and cheaper rates, his company's volume of business has increased enormously until it is now transmitting an average of 51,000 cable messages a day.

Radio, Mr. Carlton said, has been of "inestimable value," to the cable world. "Experience shows that competition makes business," he added. "We hope that there will always be stimulating competition. We have no objection to a merger of the R. C. A. and the I. T. & T., but we want to be left free ourselves to compete."

He advised, however, that the Radio Corporation be made to renounce its exclusive contracts before merger is allowed, declaring that other companies should be encouraged to go into the radio field. Unless his company is driven by Congress, it will not consolidate with any telegraph, cable or radio company, he promised.

His company, Mr. Carlton testified, has 25,000 offices in practically every town and village in the United States, has 25 offices in Great Britain, offices in France, Holland, Belgium, connections with the Italian and German cable companies, owns interests in Mexico, Canada and South America, and is the collecting and distributing medium for the transpacific business of the R. C. A. It is largely indebted to the Bell Telephone Company for its enormous expansion in business, he said.

BRITISH ORGANIZING AIR PLEASURE TRIPS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first organized air pleasure cruise to be flown from Britain is now being arranged. A large air liner is to leave Croydon this month on a 3425-mile trip, visiting France, Spain, Northern Africa and occupying 20 days.

Although the air liner will visit Bordeaux, Madrid, Lisbon, Tangier, Granada, Barcelona, Lyons, and Paris, only 40 hours will be occupied in actual travel, thus leaving a maximum time for sight-seeing

WELFARE WORK HELD SAFEGUARD TO HOME TIES

Regional Conference Hears of Steps to Keep Child and Parent Together

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Various methods of preserving home ties where the mother is the chief means of support were discussed at the Eastern Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America, just held here.

Miss Lotta Marcuse, of the Philadelphia Bureau of Jewish Children, describing the methods employed by her organization, said it is the desire of almost all child welfare agencies to keep the mother and children together with as little institutional influence as possible. One method employed by this bureau is to supply a housekeeper where the mother is required to be at work, and the effort is made to find a person who can fill the position more as "a friend of the family" than as a hired domestic.

Miss Marcuse said that her organization has taken great care in the selection of these housekeepers. Their duty is to place the home on an efficient and economical basis and to help the mother, if the mother happens to be unable to work, to accomplish household tasks efficiently but with as little effort as possible. Another, and highly important function of the housekeepers, Miss Marcuse pointed out, is to maintain the morale of the home and to help the family to meet conditions with fortitude and cheerfulness. The bureau has found, Miss Marcuse said, that the staff of "substitute mothers," as she called them, has been able to keep many families together, and also has been able to give discouraged mothers new ideals and happier prospects.

Another experiment was described by Miss Helen LaGrange of the Philadelphia Day Nursery, who said that it had been found of greater advantage to keep the mother at home with her children than to have the children brought to a day nursery while she went to work. Therefore, the mother is being paid a wage almost equivalent to that which she would earn by working. Miss Patty S. Hill of Teachers College, Columbia University in New York, told of a plan that is being adopted by Columbia University for experimental purposes, whereby the mother is relieved of the care of her children several hours a day, so that she may shop or visit her friends, this for the benefit of the children as well as the mother.

Mrs. I. Albert Liveright, a member of the board of the Federation of Jewish Charities, discussed the necessity for the exercise of the utmost discretion by volunteer workers, who, she said, are prone to discuss their social work experiences too freely among their friends, often to the detriment of the work.

"Welfare work," she said, "is different from other jobs. It is a labor that is not performed on the basis of employer and employed, but rather on the basis of all working together to bring about harmonious results. There appears to be some difficulty in adjusting the volunteer and the professional worker to each other. The professional worker believes that the details of social work should be discussed only professionally, while the volunteer worker often is prone to treat the service in a different light."

DR. ECKENER TO GET $15,000

CHICAGO (AP)—A fund of $15,000 raised by German-Americans of Chicago has been completed and will be forwarded to Dr. Hugo Eckener, builder and commander of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin on its round-the-world flight, it was announced Jan. 4 by sponsors of the movement.

AUSTRIA VOICES PLEA TO POWERS FOR 'NEW START'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of non-German reparations under the Young plan.

As Count Bethlen refuses to sacrifice the claims of Hungarian subjects in Little Entente countries as part of the terms of settlement the deadlock reached on the question of Hungarian reparations remains unsolved. Bulgarians have been confronted with a claim for 15,000,000 gold francs annually but his they refuse to concede. This claim will now be taken as a basis for further negotiations.

Bulgarian Stand Outlined

Ministers of the six inviting powers reviewed the progress of the reparations conference Jan. 6, endeavoring to eliminate points on which agreement has been reached by the work of the experts committee in order to bring the conference to an end Jan. 18.

Attempt was made to reach an agreement acceptable to the Little Entente and Bulgaria on the question of Bulgarian reparations and At. D. Buroff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, was called in to state his view which he did at some length in a speech which gave a gloomy picture of economic conditions in Bulgaria.

Nevertheless Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said the Little Entente must have more than the 11,000,000 gold francs annually which it is hoped Bulgaria will offer and there will be some hard bargaining between Bulgaria and its creditors before this account is arranged.

Germans Send for Schacht

Another point likely to assume some importance is the contention of Mr. Snowden that Germany should pay its monthly contribution in the middle, not at the end of each month which the Germans protest would mean the loss to them of 4,500,000 marks in interest annually.

Both the French and the British maintain they are entitled to make this demand under the Young plan and that as it is the custom in Germany to pay officials at the beginning of the month Germany is being let off rather easily in the matter.

The German delegation is, however, so much annoyed that it has sent for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in order to support their case. He is likely to put up a fight on other points in support of the memorandum he issued as a protest against Germany's having given away too much at the first Hague conference. His coming to the rescue of the German delegation will encourage the Germans to hold out against what they regard as a totally novel demand.

As to the German contention that it should be made clear there can be no question of applying the sanctions of Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles under the Young plan, the French maintain that plan or no plan the treaty remains intact and that they cannot surrender their right to bring a possibly recalcitrant Germany to book.

So far from desiring to slight German national pride the French are well aware of the importance of doing everything possible to make fulfillment of the obligation Germany has entered into as easy as possible.

Need People's Approval

Like the British, they are convinced it is essential to have the willing consent of the German people to carry out the Young plan.

They do not believe Germany will deliberately default, but the French point out they must have some safeguard for maintenance of reparation payments although it may not necessarily be reoccupation of the Rhineland. Economic sanctions through refusal of credit to Germany might be more effective.

In order to meet German susceptibilities on the question of sanctions the French, however, propose that if there is reasonable doubt of Germany's good faith the question should be put up to arbitration through the Permanent Court of International Justice.

They see no reason why Germany, having recently signed the optional clause of the statute of the International Court on compulsory arbitration on the interpretation of treaties and questions of fact, should react against this proposal as contrary to its national dignity.

The French therefore hope Germany will accept jurisdiction of the Court on this issue, for France could not ratify the Young plan if it were assumed that plan in any way weakened the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. All this raises in the French view a political issue of first-class importance.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

Committee on Committees considered new committee assignments.

House began general debate on War Department appropriations bill.

Appropriations Committee took up Treasury Post Office annual supply bill.

Public Lands Committee considered questions affecting the public domain.

Bills to create a co-operative banking system and to forbid short selling were introduced by Senator Brookhart, Republican, Iowa.

Senate passed bill to liberalize Civil Service Retirement Act. Acted on 31 committee amendments to the tariff bill.

House received supplemental deficiency estimates of $61,000,000 from President Hoover.

Bill to regulate interstate bus lines introduced by Chairman Parker of Interstate Commerce Committee.

Bill to create new executive department, to be known as Department of General Welfare, which would control all radio communication, introduced by Representative Lankford, Democrat, Georgia.

Chairman McFadden of Banking Committee proposed strengthening of Government's bank examination force.

Secretary Mellon asked by Representative McClintic, Democrat, Oklahoma, to furnish list of all "dollar a year" employees of Government during World War, and amount of expense drawn by each.

'Tin Can Tourists' Open Convention

ARCADIA, Fla. (AP)—The pounding of the official tin can gavel called to order Jan. 6 the annual convention of the Tin Can Tourists of the World at the municipal tourist camp here. The vice royal chief, J. F. Keenan of Morgantown, W. Va., presided in the absence of the royal chief can opener, Fay King of Fulton, N. Y. More than 1000 members of the tourist organization attended the opening session.

The tourists were welcomed by P. P. Speer, Mayor of Arcadia, D. L. Barlow of Huntington, W. Va., royal orator, responded. Roll call showed that representatives were present from 30 states, the District of Columbia and Canada.

The Tin Can organization was formed in 1919 at Tampa, Fla., and for several years has been holding its annual convention here. The convention continues five days.

ST. LOUIS STOPS PART OF SMOKE NUISANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A 50 per cent reduction of the smoke nuisance in St. Louis during the past three years is reported by the Citizens' Smoke Abatement League, organized three years ago. The league has conducted an intensive educational campaign among householders, janitors and firemen, employing 32 supervisors and instructors.

Its methods have been threefold: periodical weighing of soot and dust that collects in receptacles placed at strategic points about the city; observation of the density of smoke issuing from stacks and chimneys; and counting particles of solid matter suspended in samples of air collected at designated stations.

Action to Protect Gold Supply Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—International action should be taken to control and protect the gold supply if a serious gold shortage, with a coincident collapse of commodity prices, is to be averted during the next few years, Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University and a high authority on finance, asserted at a hearing before the legislative commission for revision of the public service law just held at the Bar Association.

The low price of gold, seen conversely in the high price of commodities, has discouraged gold mining, Dr. Fisher declared. As a result, the amount of gold in circulation has decreased, while all commodities have increased. This process, he explained, will lead to a shortage of gold reserve, and when the reserve drops to a certain point, it will automatically shut off further credit expansion, depressing business and precipitating "hard times."

This eventuality may be headed off altogether by wise international control, Dr. Fisher asserted. He referred to the present buying power of gold as two-thirds that of its pre-war buying power, as compared with the low mark in 1920 of one-half its pre-war buying power, and declared that even the slight increase in the past decade was only temporary.

BRITISH AIR FORCE USES HIGH-SPEED PLANES

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Today's introduction into the air force of high-speed airplanes is a direct result of the experience gained in the Schneider trophy races, and is held to justify the large expenditure involved in these competitions.

In the year 1925, the United States won at the phenomenal speed of 176 miles per hour and for some time past the British have had fully equipped machines with a speed exceeding this. Other machines now being put into service are a further advance.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents Frank Craven in "SALT WATER" JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

Noel Coward's Operette BITTER SWEET Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production ZIEGFELD THEATRE 54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

A Theatre Guild Production METEOR GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Thurs.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30 Journey's End by R. C. Sherriff

BERKELEY SQUARE with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

TOWN HALL, WED. EVE., JAN 8, 8:30 DAI BUELL PIANIST Recital Mgt. Arthur Judson (Steinway)

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents Criminal Code with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30 WM. HODGE in INSPECTOR KENNEDY By MILTON HERBERT GROPPER and EDNA SHERRY

It Never Rains A New Comedy NOW AT ELTINGE THEATRE West 42nd Street Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. The International Musical Triumph 'A WONDERFUL NIGHT "DIE FLEDERMAUS" By JOHANN STRAUSS Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years" SAM H. HARRIS presents June Moon By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30 A ROLLICKING FARCE "THE MIDDLE WATCH" By Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall

Anita Davis-Chase Announces JORDAN HALL Sat. Aft., Jan. 11, at 3 HAROLD SAMUEL PIANIST (Steinway)

HOLLIS $2. MAT. TOM'W, 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:15 THEATRE GUILD, Inc., Presents The Theatre Guild Acting Company in BERNARD SHAW'S Satiric Comedy MAJOR BARBARA

VICTOR HERBERT FESTIVAL 5 GREAT SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF 4 MAJESTIC Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.50 to 50c. Wed. Mats. $2 to 50c. Commencing Tonight with FRITZI, VICTOR, "MLLE. SCHEFF" HERBERT'S MODISTE

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

"Comédienne Internationale" SYLVIA CLARK Radio-Keith-Orpheum Circuit BOBBIE KUHN 1st Conducting Orchestra

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Preparation and Delivery of Club Papers

By HELENA JUDSON

PREPARATION of a club paper offers an unusual opportunity for the gathering, arranging and presenting of definite information on the topic assigned. When this viewpoint is taken at the outset, one starts joyously on the preliminaries, alert to discover the best channels for information, industrious in following them, appreciative of helpful contacts and confident of ultimate success.

As the program committee of a club usually distributes subjects according to the recognized fitness of members, the theme on which one is asked to write generally presupposes either particular knowledge of the subject or unusual interest in it—preferably both. The more information one already has available for a working basis or the keener the desire for fuller knowledge of the topic assigned, the more enjoyable will be the gathering of the necessary material. This is excellent experience in research work and one is constantly discovering new avenues through which important facts can be obtained. Such familiarity with reliable sources of information will prove a valuable asset in the preparation of subsequent papers.

The First Steps

As soon as the topic has been assigned, one can begin preliminary work by turning the subject over and over in one's mind and deciding what particular phase of it will be most likely to interest the majority of the club audience. While no actual knowledge is gained by such cogitation it is an important step in the direction of preparedness, as it clarifies what information one already has on the subject and stimulates thinking in a definite, organized manner. By thus getting on intimate terms with one's subject immediately, the gathering of material will come as a natural and pleasureable sequence. The successive steps to be taken toward the accomplishment of the finished paper may be considered something like this: Gathering material; arranging it in the best order; quick writing; leisurely revision; final re-writing.

When in search of material one thinks first of libraries. In many of the smaller cities there is a definite system of co-operation between the various women's clubs and the local public library. The chairman of the program committee often furnishes the librarian with the list of topics for the club year so that there will be ample time to purchase books for the assistance of members, should the nature of the subjects so warrant. Large public libraries have a special department that can be called on for help in gathering material. This is sometimes known as the "Readers' Adviser," and the one in charge is especially equipped to suggest books of reference and also to explain the efficient use of card catalogues, indexes and other sources of information. The woman living in the small community, with a correspondingly small library to call upon for help, is always at liberty to write to the extension division of her state university. Such requests should state plainly the subject on which information is sought and should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. If further correspondence follows, or if books, bulletins and reports are sent by parcel post, one will be advised as to the cost, which in all such cases is merely nominal. The same course should be followed in seeking information through the headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C., where members of federated clubs may always feel free to write. To send a special delivery stamp for reply "by return mail" shows ignorance of existing conditions, as hundreds of inquiries are received every day and all receive as early replies as possible.

Sources of Information

Encyclopedic information, while reliable, is usually too technical and concentrated to aid the inexperienced writer in the gracious presentation of her subject. Magazine articles are often more helpful as they are written in a more casual style, well suited both as to outline and vocabulary to serve as a model for an interesting and informative club paper. In the reference room of a public library there is usually found "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" with an alphabetical list of articles on almost every subject likely to be chosen for club study. If the library has bound copies of the magazines containing such articles, there is little else to be desired. If these periodicals are not obtainable at one's library, and the issue of the magazine is not of too remote a date, the publisher may have it in the back-number department and furnish it at a price only slightly in excess of the current rate. In selecting material, it is obviously wise to refer to the most recently published information, unless the subject is one of historical importance.

Selective ability increases with practice, and gradually one acquires the knack of quickly scanning a table of contents, a page of chapter headings or a back-of-the-book index. Only a small part of the book may refer to the subject in hand. To read this and make necessary notes is often a more efficient method than reading the entire volume. Note taking, to be of value, should include the name of the book, its author, and the chapter and page where the information was found. If notes are taken from a magazine article, jot down the name of the periodical and the author, as well as the date of issue and the page number. Direct quotations from either a book or magazine article should always give credit to the source from which the material is taken. By acquiring the habit of listing all books of reference, one is able to verify quotations quickly and answer questions intelligently. Even a small bibliography of this kind is desirable and may properly form an integral part of one's club paper.

Capturing Interest

A loose-leaf book is a favorite for note taking, with a separate page for each division of the subject. These captions, when placed in consecutive order, assure proper sequence. Some writers use separate cards on which to jot down headings and ideas in connection with them. By arranging and rearranging these a logical procession of ideas is gained. Subtopics are of varying importance and care should be taken not to give to any one division of a subject more space than its value entitles it to have.

It is easier for some writers to have a definite listener in mind while writing, and endeavor to interest that one person rather than a roomful of club members. In this way one writes as one would talk and the result is usually a pleasing and natural style of composition. Listening to informal radio talks has been found helpful from the point of composition as well as delivery, an idea for a good beginning or ending often being gained in this way. An assertion, a question, and incident or a quotation is frequently utilized as an opening that creates immediate interest. Short sentences are recommended, both from the viewpoint of the speaker and her audience, 40 words without a full stop now being considered a long sentence.

It is well to get one's ideas on the subject in writing as soon as possible, allowing time for an interval before commencing revision. In addition to one's dictionary, a book of synonyms and antonyms will be found helpful as there are many interchangeable words and their opposites that such a book will quickly furnish. While it is seldom advisable to interrupt one's train of thought in order to search for the most appropriate word, one should indicate in some way on the manuscript that revision is needed at that particular point. After the first draft of one's paper has been made, lay it aside for a few days and try to forget what has been written, so that when reread it will seem like the work of another person, and will be judged accordingly. This is the time to cut out repetitions, break up long sentences and introduce subheadings and frequent paragraphs for the benefit of both the reader and her audience. The completed paper should possess unity as the result of a careful selection of material and coherence in its proper arrangement.

If the allotted time for each club paper is 20 minutes, one should prepare about 2000 words, as it is estimated that the average person's rate of reading is 100 words a minute. By timing oneself in reading the final copy, the number of words can be increased or decreased to meet the time limit. A typewritten copy is desirable, not only for its legibility, but because a duplicate can be made at the same time which is often a convenience. One should instruct the typist to use small sheets, wide margins and double spacing. Regulation sheets for the typewriter, cut in half, are a convenient size, 8½ x 5½ inches, with about 150 words to a page. This gives 14 pages to handle, and, as each is read, it is slipped under the last page held in one's hand.

For Adult Students

The first building in America to be erected specifically for the purpose of adult education is the New School for Social Research, which has been designed by Josef Urban in modernistic style. It will rise six stories and then take a final leap to its tip. Its façade will be of solid concrete and white stone, across which will pass six bands of glass, supplanting the conventional windows. Broad pillars of brick passing from red to black will further decorate this wall.

It is hoped that the biulding may be ready for occupancy in October of 1930. Its location is West Twelfth Street, New York.

Publicity Woman for Roxy

Photo by Harold Stein

Martha Wilchinsky, Publicity Director for the Roxy Theater, New York City.

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

TO Miss Martha Wilchinsky of New York City goes the distinction of being publicity woman for one of the largest theaters in the world. A little slip of a woman, she handles all press relation work for the Roxy Theater, and in holding this responsible post is blazing a trail for other women, who heretofore have been granted only minor posts in theaters of so large a magnitude. Miss Wilchinsky speaks most unassumingly of her task.

In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she said: "When one is reasonable and sympathetic no door is closed, and by these means good results are secured in the field of publicity as well as in other branches of activity. It is my business to deal with newspaper men and I have found that it never pays to be arrogant nor to demand space in a paper. Modesty and an imaginative grasp of what the editor wants are the chief factors in securing the publicity sought. I come in contact with news editors, artists, music and radio editors, special feature editors, the rotogravure departments, and with all of these one must show tact and a good understanding of human nature."

Miss Wilchinsky has been at the Roxy for almost two years. She came there from the Capitol Theater, to which position she was brought by Roxy himself. Her preparatory newspaper experience was on the San Francisco Examiner and Call, and she has written for columns in New York dailies, as well as lyrics for a number of songs. Her best known number is "When Love Is All," written together with Dr. Billy Axt.

"Our radio publicity goes all over the country," says Miss Wilchinsky, "and so, of course, my work is national in character. I have a staff of men in my department, and there does not seem to be any ill feeling because they have a woman to superintend them. I find the task easy, though there are periods when it is necessary to work at great pressure. A woman's intuition helps her exceedingly in this type of work. She is almost like a photographic plate, so receptive is she of good impressions and thoughts. When she knows she has a job to do, she goes ahead and does it. I always cater to the policy of the newspaper to which I am sending material and feel this is a great factor in the successful placing of publicity. I never go to a newspaper office to place a story, but make my contacts chiefly by telephone."

Women's Organizations

Peiping International Women's Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peiping

SEVERAL hundred women assembled at the first meeting this winter of the Peiping International Women's Club, which is now enjoying its third successful year as a common meeting ground for all the women of this cosmopolitan old city.

Wives of members of the American, British, German, French, Italian, and Belgian legations mingled with representatives of the foreign business community; workers wearing the uniform of the Salvation Army talked with kimono-clad ladies from Japan; missionaries of all denominations greeted exiles from Russia; and with them all were scores of Chinese maids and matrons, natives of all the provinces in this vast country.

By courtesy of the Government, the official reception rooms of the old Foreign Office were turned over to the women on the occasion of this first meeting of the season. Every nationality, every shade of political and religious beliefs were represented, and the club served as a forum for the discussion of mutual interests.

Mrs. A. M. Dunlap, an American resident of Peiping and the mother of six children, is the president of the International Women's Club this year. Two years ago the wife of the British Minister to China held that honor, and last season the meetings were presided over by a Chinese woman. The other officers and committee members of the club reflect even wider internationalism.

As the annual dues are only 50 cents, no one is too poor to join this association, which holds four meetings a year. The first is a social session, the second is truly an international affair, the third is a business session, and the fourth is a spring garden party.

On the occasion of the second meeting, groups of women representing the different communities in Peiping each arrange something typical of their own country for the entertainment. Refreshments, songs, costumes, and decorations are prepared which introduce alien ideas to the sympathetic assembly.

The club provides an opportunity for acquaintance among women who otherwise might never meet each other, and the friendships which thus develop are considered an important part of the organization's purpose.

General Federation Board Meeting

Club women from every state in the United States and the District of Columbia are expected at the annual midwinter meeting of the board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs being held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 8-11. All sessions will be presided over by the president, Mrs. John F. Sippel.

Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative in Congress from Florida, and accounted one of the most fluent and compelling speakers in American public life today, will be a speaker. Another distinguished speaker will be Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union.

The sessions of the board will be devoted to a discussion of plans, problems and programs of the Federation with special relation to its Latin-American program and the furthering of the community program, and to the reports of the president, other officers and department, division and committee chairmen.

The board of directors consists of the officers, state directors, department chairmen and members of the board of trustees. State presidents and division chairmen are conference members of the board of directors and are urged to attend all meetings.

A Few Statistics

More than 8,500,000 women in the United States are working for pay. Every person working for pay in the United States works one hour out of every working day—which amounts to six weeks in the year—for the Government. He or she is usually quite unconscious of this. The average contribution to the expenses of the Government from each person gainfully employed is $250 annually. Women pay taxes on over $3,250,000,000 of individual income.

Trained in College

New York State's Labor Commissioner, Miss Frances Perkins, brought a college-trained mind to the Factory Investigating Commission, which followed the so-called Triangle fire, and whose study she directed. Subsequently she was made a member of the State Industrial Board, then chairman, and now she is the only woman labor commissioner in the United States. It is notable that the State which she serves is the largest industrial state in the country.

Colonial Women Practice Advertising

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

ONE of the greatest charms of old newspapers lies in their advertisements. Today advertising has become a profession—almost an art. Modern advertisers have learned to say a great deal in a few words. Women in great numbers are proving successful in the field.

Turning to a file of old newspapers, one finds that the women of two centuries ago were interested in advertising, also, but with what a difference! Long, leisurely advertisements they wrote, with lists of goods printed in fine type, with chatty sales arguments and friendly appeals for custom.

Magdalen Devine, for instance, advertising in the Pennsylvania Gazette, in November of 1763, begins her advertisement in this delightful manner:

"Imported in the last vessels from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW, and to be sold, Wholesale and Retail, by MAGDALEN DEVINE, At her store in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, and nearly opposite the Friends Meeting-House, the following GOODS, which (as she intends to decline the Retail business) will sell at prime cost for CASH, or on low terms for short credit, viz. Coarse, fine and superfine broadcloths, of various colours . . . red and scarlet serge . . . single and double damasks, calimancoes, tammies, poplins, taboreens and ruffels, of different colours and fineness, mens and womens yarn hose, mens and boys knit ribbed worsted ditto, mens, womens and boys plain worsted ditto, mens and womens worsted gauze-ditto . . . black and white blond laces,"

and so on and on through a lengthy catalogue of materials of all kinds, a most delightful list. But one can easily imagine a modern advertiser holding up his hands in consternation at the very notion of thus serenely advertising "men's yarn hose and boys' ditto."

A Goodly Number

For a long period, there seems to have been no thought of so much as suiting the advertisement to the time of year; but about the middle of the eighteenth century we find a goodly number of colonial business women advertising regularly, spring and fall, using advertisements which would be suited, to some extent at least, to the season.

Lydia Dyar, for instance, advertises in the Boston Evening Post of March 11, in 1751, a great variety of "the very best of Garden Seeds," and in the early springtime, when people's fancies would be turning to thoughts of gardens, she prints the inevitable list—but an alluring one, it must be confessed—including "early Cabbage, early Lettuce Seeds, Colliflower, early Dutch Turnip, yellow ditto . . . and all sorts of other Seeds, with a variety of fine Flower Seeds, imported in the very last Ship from London." A fascinating advertisement, without doubt, and leaving somewhat more to the imagination than the modern seed catalogues.

Elizabeth Perkins of Boston was a dealer in glass and china, and the modern collector will delight in the catalogue of her wares. What could be more "genteel" and ladylike than this advertisement which appeared in the Boston Evening Post of July 12, 1773:

"Elizabeth Perkins has for Sale at her shop, two doors below the British Coffee House in King-street, Boston, A very large and Genteel Assortment of Cream colour'd Delph, Flint & Glass Ware, wholesale or retail, among which are cut, label'd, enamel'd, engrav'd & plain . . . Cruits, Salts, Tumblets, Jellies, Orange Glasses, Salvers, Sugar Dishes, Pattie, Sweetmeat and Pickle Saucers, Candle Sticks, etc."

And so the advertisement runs on through a long and delightful list that makes one wish very much that it were possible to go into this fascinating shop "two doors below the British Coffee House, in King-street, Boston."

Jane Moorland of Philadelphia had taken no courses in advertising, but can you imagine an advertisement more likely to bring in customers than this one, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette late in December of 1761?

"Jane Moorland, from London, . . . begs Leave to inform the Public, that she prepares and sells Sausages, Black and White Puddings, Tripes and Cowheels, likewise pickled Sheeps Tongues; which she sells ready boiled, or green, out of the Pickle. Whoever is pleased to favour her with their custom may depend on all the above Articles being from the best Recepes, and in the nicest Manner."

Surely no one can doubt that this delightful appeal brought in the holiday "custom" and that whether her customers preferred their Cowheels "ready boiled, or green, out of Pickle," Jane Moorland was kept busy supplying her trade "from the best Recepes, and in the nicest Manner."

Postscripts

An amusing feature of these old advertisements is the "N.B." which so often appears at the close of the main list or sales argument. Mary Cahell, for instance, advertises that she "makes and sells all sorts of gentlemens caps, Leather, &c. Also ladies and childrens caps, mantilets, pillareens, hoods, bonnets, long and short cloaks, mantles, and scarfs, with black bags and roses for gentlemens hairs or wigs; all which she makes after the newest and neatest fashions, very cheap.

"N. B. She makes turbans for Negroes."

Another quaint and charming habit of advertisers of the time was to follow the description of articles, or lists of goods, with some such gentle appeal as "The above articles are the best of their kind, and she will esteem the Custom of her Friends and the Public as a peculiar kindness," or "Those who are pleased to favour her may depend on the . . . civilest Usage, as it will be her Constant Endeavour to deserve a continuance of their Favour."

Mothers of Young Children

welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome

Steam-pressure cooked and sealed, the Gerber Strained Vegetable Products retain most of the natural nourishing food values poured off in cooking water or lost in steam in cooking with open vessels. They are strained to a smooth, even texture, and only need be warmed and seasoned to serve. The Gerber Products are clean, rich, wholesome. They have been tested and approved by the domestic science departments of Good Housekeeping, The Delineator, Modern Priscilla, Child Life, Junior Home and Children.

New Freedom for Mother and Baby

The convenience of the new Gerber Products makes mother and baby alike independent of the kitchen's restrictions. Baby can really travel now; and preparation for travel is made easy. Each Gerber Product is packed for two full size, normal feedings, and can be carried as conveniently as bottles of milk.

Send for Assortment

If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with $1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. *In Canada, Complete Assortment Only $1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.*

Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES

(SEND COUPON)

Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
Dept. C.S.M. 20. Enclosed find money order or check for Assortment or for Gerber Products checked. NOTE: Soup not packed in 10 1-4 oz. size. 1 large or 2 small in Complete Assortment.

$1.00 Complete Assortment	15c Strained Spinach	15c Strained Carrots	15c Strained Prunes	15c Strained Peas	15c Strained Tomato	25c Strained Vegetable Soup

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
My grocer is _____

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP

Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble. Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail. Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Why Jeanette and I Are Happy

JOSEPHINE WARE

We earn a lot of money in this wonderful way

JEANETTE WARE is my sister. My name is JOSEPHINE WARE. Most of our friends thought we were foolish when we started our little tea room. We had very little money, no experience, and a lot of competition. We succeeded so well, however, that it wasn't long before our friends asked us to help them start tea rooms, too! So we wrote a course in Tea Room and Cafeteria Management in 15 lessons, telling you every one of our secrets of success. Just how we made our menus, all of our pet recipes, with the cost of each dish all figured out. Then our students wanted to really make these delicious cakes, pies, puddings, and our special fried chicken, in our own kitchen and under my own personal supervision. So we started our class in

Tea Room Cookery
(New class starting January 16th)
consisting of 6 lessons. Then our ambitious students wanted to know about sandwich and salad making, so we were forced to give a

Sandwich and Salad Course
(New class starting February 11th)
And then our
Hostess Course
(New class starting January 20th)
showing you just how to train your waitresses and how to be a charming as well as an efficient hostess. You get actual experience on acting as hostess in the dining room of our own busy tea room

Do come in to see me about preparing yourself for this fascinating field. We have helped thousands of other women. Let us help you. Send today for our free booklet, "A New Profession for Women."

Ware School of Tea Room Management
52 West 39th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 3359

SAVE 1/3
ELECTRIC FIRELESS COOKER RANGE
Get My Factory Price

10 Days Trial Works from any electric plug
FACTORY PRICE
The Wm. Campbell Co.
Dept. 609 Albion, Mich.
CAMPBELL'S ELECTRIC RANGE

9 CRINKLE CUPS

5 Reasons Why Crinkle Cups Are a New Necessity.

1. You don't have to wash greasy pans.
2. Your cakes will not burn on the bottom.
3. They keep your cakes fresh and retain the delicious flavor.
4. They hold cakes firm and in perfect shape.
5. Dainty and easy to serve.

Write for our special introductory package.

Oldmill Paper Products Corp.
Brooklyn, New York

CRINKLE CUPS

Oldmill Paper Products Corp., OSM
2350 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—
Enclosed find $1.00 for which please send me special family package consisting of 9 sizes of Crinkle Cups, 1000 in all.
Name.....
Address.....
My department store is.....

One.
Two..
Three...

and you've found a way to make children love milk!

1. Put a teaspoonful of Instant Postum into a cup. 2. Fill the cup with hot (not boiled) milk. 3. Stir, and sweeten to taste . . . and the drink is ready! A delicious, nourishing hot drink that children love—even those who don't like milk plain!

Instant Postum made with milk combines the body-building qualities of milk with the wholesomeness of whole wheat and bran, from which Postum is made. Thousands of mothers serve this nourishing drink to their children, every day. Schools throughout the country have made it part of the noon-day lunch. Now—let *your* children know the benefits of Instant Postum made with milk! And try a cup yourself, too—it's a wonderful drink for everyone!

Your grocer has Instant Postum. It costs much less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!

POSTUM

© 1929, G. F. Corp.

Winter Sports

That keen appetite developed by outdoor play relishes delicious hot Monarch Cocoa and Monarch Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter Sandwiches.

WHEN you serve any one of the more than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods, you know that you are giving your family food that is pure, clean and wholesome—that there is none better.

The unequaled variety of Monarch Foods helps you to solve inexpensively the constant problem of what to prepare for the next meal—be it breakfast, luncheon, dinner or supper.

If you paid a dollar a package you could not buy better foods than Monarch.

Catsup Chili Sauce Spices Baking Powder
Flavoring Extracts Canned Fruits Canned Vegetables
Canned Fish Canned Meats Salad Dressing Soups
Cereals Preserves Jellies Cooked Spaghetti
Yankee Beans Cake Flour Evaporated Fruits
Olive Oil Mustard Jelly Powder Chow Chow
Pickles Peanut Butter Grape Juice Orange Marmalade
Ripe Olives

AND THE MONARCH TEENIE WEENIE SPECIALTIES
Toffies Peanut Butter Sardines Pop Corn
Wheathearts Sweet Pickles Mixed Pickles
Sweet Chow Sweet Relish Asparagus Sweet Corn
Stringless Beans Lima Beans Sweet Peas
Early June Peas Diced Carrots Diced Beets

SEE WHAT YOU BUY
MONARCH
FOOD.. PRODUCTS
REID, MURDOCH & CO. *(Established 1853)*
Chicago New York Boston Pittsburgh Wilkes-Barre
Tampa Jacksonville Phoenix St. Louis
Los Angeles San Francisco

HAIR NETS
Two Dozens for $1 Postpaid
For Bobbed or Long Hair. Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Every net perfect. Agents wanted.
GRAY, WHITE or LAVENDER ONE DOZ. $1.00
HARRY L. COE
926 Century Bldg., Dept. Z-4, St. Louis, Mo.
Sales Agt. American Leader Hair Net Co.

EDUCATIONAL

Presentation of Literature in the Elementary School

VI—The Golden Period of the School Day

By DOROTHY THODY

JUDGING by the dismayed faces of many Training College students when they find the title, "appreciation lesson," on their time-table of teaching practice, this time is viewed with any great zest. Yet it can be easily the golden period of the whole school day.

The first considerations, the first problems, must be undertaken by the teacher. It is not too much to say that the appreciation lesson is given by the teacher to himself first of all, and his enthusiasm does but unlock gates for his children and set them adventuring along entrancing roads, returning each with the spoil that most attracted him. For appreciation cannot be taught. It is the individual response to the appeal of that which is good; the laying open of heart and mind to a kind of divine infusion that is to transfigure and glorify all upon which our eyes have rested. It is the inspiration by which we pass from shadow and type to the enduring reality behind them.

The appreciation lesson must be as practical, as sharply defined to teacher and child as any other lesson in the syllabus. Avoid empty sound. In a certain school the children talked quite glibly about "appreciation lessons." The new teacher drove them back upon themselves.

"What," she asked, as invitingly as she could, "what do you understand by an appreciation lesson—exactly?"

What Did It Mean?

Blank faces looked back at her. Then she took the word "appreciate." What did they appreciate? What other word could they set down in place of that particular one? "Gratitude," suggested a little girl, "Pleasure," "Joy." Then this was applied to literature. In reading for "appreciation" one was but finding out what one was grateful for in any given passage: recording what had given keen pleasure, what had suggested new and delightful voyaging; what had sharpened up, as it were, all the keen edge of response and joy. "What have we enjoyed? What have we been grateful for?" became the keynote of appreciation lessons.

In following such a line of thought and work the appreciation lesson will naturally tend to become more and more individualized. One child is captivated by sound, pure and simple; another by the word pictures that help him to construct an altogether new and delightful concept of things. "I thought," said one of a class, after an 'appreciation' of a passage from White's Natural History of Selborne, "I thought hedgehogs were just—hedgehogs!" And another boy walked to the public library in his dinner hour and borrowed a copy of Gilbert White, illustrated by Richard Kearton, and set half the class "bird watching" and exploring through every spare moment of that golden summer. For that is what true appreciation of literature does. It translates thought into action, sends the student out to discover and reflect just the love and tenderness and joy of knowledge that he has glimpsed within the printed page.

Remembering that at this point we present in literature, as far as possible, only that which is kindly and joyous, constructive for goodness and beauty, positive in its power to lay down enduring ground under small adventuring feet—what we need to do more and more in the appreciation lesson is to sweep away the barriers of time and space and let the child take hands with the poet and look with his eyes, fired with the same pure delight that set him singing. It has been questioned whether the elimination of less happy illustrations of literature is altogether desirable. That is largely for the teacher to decide. But young things grow in the sun. And it has been found in one school at least that the choice is justified. The children have not been less strong to meet misfortune when it came, nor less awake to temptation when it threatened, nor less alert to know the right and choose it, to detect the wrong and reject it, nor less swift to pour out love and help and patience toward sorrow and distress—by the adoption of a plan of "positive good" in the literature syllabus. Rather has the deepening appreciation of that which is true, armed them against the allure of the specious. The future lies beyond the school walls, but the early training and directing of the seedling determines the way in which the tree will grow.

Guide Lines for Reading

To return to the appreciation lesson as such! It has been said that such lessons will tend to become more and more individual, but it is a far cry to the point at which the child can read for "appreciation" unaided. Even in "free" work the teacher will need to give him definite guide lines on which he may proceed, certain broad suggestions on which he may take a firm stand, leaving him free to develop his study from that point. But before he will do this intelligently and pleasurably he must have much happy work in company with teacher and class—a kind of group activity. But do not overdo either preparation or presentation. Leave some field uncovered for the child to explore. There is always room for discovery and the mission of the school is to prove that there is always time.

Let us take it that the teacher has fixed upon a poem that he wishes to take with his class for appreciation. It may be Masefield's Cargoes, for instance, or W. J. Turner's Romance. Consider the former! What cause for joy—for gratitude—is here? What is the teacher glad of? What has made his heart leap? What delight shall he stress? It may be the blotting out of time and space by the poet's art. See! In a few lines of poetry he has journeyed across a world—from sunny Palestine to the golden Pacific and home again to our own gray waters. He has walked the quays of Tyre three thousand years ago, has watched the eastern cargo unload in the scented air. He has sailed with some proud Spaniard in the Golden Age of Spain under tropic skies. Overhead the silken sails are spread; in the hold imprisoned color lies in emerald and amethyst, asleep in chest and coffer. He has come again to our English spring, to the tramp steamer which even now hoots derisively in his own home port.

From Year Book of the Dallas (Tex.) Grade Teachers' Council

Many Avenues of Approach

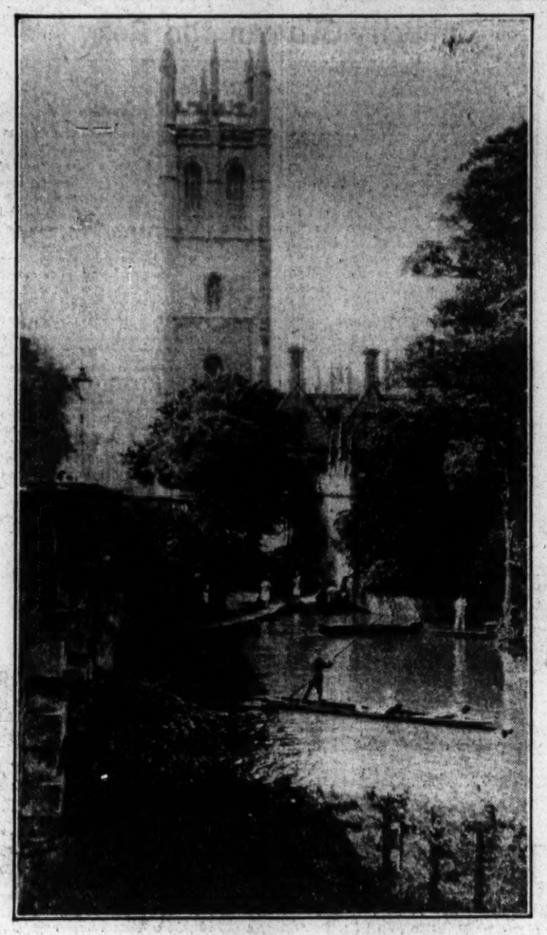
Or he may stress rhyme, or rhythm, epithets, choice of language, word picture. He may choose any one of a dozen avenues of approach to the "appreciation" of poetry or prose.

Consider Turner's Romance! What is to be stressed here? Surely the pure magic of sound! This poem needs careful preparation beforehand. Talk to the children of sound—the sound of names. Consider the dignity of Biblical names, Ruth and David and Jeremiah: the stiff grandeur of the long Spanish vowels, Guadalquiver, Salamanca: the aptness of Dickens, with his Scrooge and Trotty Veck: and as much more as you have time and energy for. Let the magic work. Then come to your poem. It should have a hot and breathless day! At any rate, read it as you have never read any poem before. Linger on the entrancing sounds—draw them out to mere whispers on the quiet air. Read it again without comment—yet again if the spell holds as it should.

> When I was but thirteen or so
> I went into a golden land.
> Chimborazo, Cotopaxi,
> Took me by the hand.

The class will be whispering it, too, by this time—caught up of romance as ever a little schoolboy has been. The next time you talk of the magic of words, the next time you approach a poem for beauty of sound, your children will know exactly what you mean. They will even keep pace with you most of the way.

See to it that experiences multiply for your little people. Do not disdain the aid of history and geography expert in preparing ground for your appreciation lessons. Aim at making your classroom a kind of flying carpet, on which, starting from the points familiar to them, friended by the singers of songs to whom you have led them, your children may go forth on golden journeys.



Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford University. Students May Be Seen Upon the River Cherwell.

The Parent

Helping Children to Form Good Habits

Bakersfield, Calif.

WE OFTEN ask the question: Just how much should we expect the child to contribute to the household duties? Most of us require too little of them rather than too much. A child of six years is, for example, capable of making his own bed every morning before leaving for school. This, with the regular routine of teeth washing, fingernail cleaning, hair combing, is generally all necessary to require of a 6-year-old. Let us say that little sister of 9 adds to this the stacking of breakfast dishes or the dust-mopping of her bedroom.

In dreams how easily this morning program runs! But the rub comes in the fact that children are not given to routine. The thing which we need to remember is that children are not adults, have not yet formed concepts of responsibility which enable them to form habits of routine easily. Day after day we need to remind them in one way or another, until they have formed habits of remembering to do their duties without relying upon us.

It will save us mothers much annoyance and irritation if we stop resenting this need of reminding the child. If we accept the fact that repetition is helpful and that, in one form or another, it will extend over a number of years. We expect growth in our children, but fertile patience is a better soil for growth than rocky irritation.

But of course there are so many constructive, happy things which we mothers and fathers can do to insure an environment that will aid the child in his development of good habits. The wielding of a paint brush and the hanging of dainty curtains has just given two parents I know a very wise smile.

The little nursery in their home was nothing short of dingy. Being a very sunny room in a very sunny climate, the wall paper had faded. The hanging of wall paper is expensive. These parents have many places for their fifteen-centses. They applied calsimine in a soft pale green over the paper, leaving the woodwork ivory. The little desk and chair which the room already contained remained ivory. The two low, dark chests were painted several coats of ivory. The two black iron cots were painted apple green and wear easily washed unbleached muslin spreads with a green-clad rabbit on each, and a green and white checked ruffle attached to the bed rails and reaching the floor. These ruffles are concealing. Under them are pushed the toy boxes, for the nursery is small enough to make space a premium. The rugs on the clean, bare floor are washable rag rugs.

Of course this is all very simple. This mother and father are delighted with its easy accomplishment. But the wise smile persists because, from the white dimity curtains with their green ruffles to the fat bunny rabbits on the bed spreads, the room is a source of pride to the two little occupants, ages six years and nine. It must be left smilingly clean before school each morning, even to the fresh flowers for each chest of drawers.

The novelty will soon wear off? Well—yes, novelty has that faculty. But in the meantime habits are being rapidly absorbed with much resulting satisfaction, both for children and parents.

We work so hard, sometimes, to gain results. A lowered clothes hook may be a solution for Son's untidy habits. I often wonder if, after all, the easiest way is not the best way.

V. J.

Letting Dicky Do It

Philadelphia

Little Dicky, aged 3, was playing in the living room with a ball, which presently rolled under a bookcase. Dicky immediately set up a cry for "Nana!" Grandma, like all other "Nanas," responded quickly and upon being told of the difficulty at once prepared to get down on hands and knees in order to retrieve the ball. Just at this point, Dicky's wide-awake young mother came upon the scene and interposed.

"Please don't do that for him, Nana," said she. "He really must learn, you know, to get out of difficulties himself. You saw where the ball went, Dicky; get it, dear."

"I can't," said Dicky.

"Oh, but you can, dear, easily. See, here is a cane. You can push it under the bookcase and hook the ball out. Just try."

Dicky tried. His chubby hands wielded the cane unsteadily, but getting the ball was really a very fascinating game, he discovered. When it was recovered, he chuckled with glee and—did it all over again!

Nana, being a meek and teachable Nana, looked on with interest, glad that she had been saved from a mistake and admiring the alertness of the young mother who did not want her little one to whine over difficulties or become dependent upon others, and had begun thus early to teach him resourcefulness and to encourage in him the spirit that laughs at while it overcomes obstacles.

B. C.

Working Ideas of Professor Cizek

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

AN AMERICAN teacher of art in one of the larger institutions of New York returned here recently from a visit to the school of Franz Cizek in Vienna where children of varying ages are taught. This was the field in which the American women had been employed for a number of years, and her opinion was that Professor Cizek was continuing to produce fresh ideas in demonstration of his method.

The modern art movement, so-called, which has been so conspicuously developed in France in both the fine and applied arts, raised the question for this American teacher as to how it might best be taught to children. It was from this viewpoint that she examined with interest what Professor Cizek was accomplishing. His children pass directly from his ateliers to the workshops of decorative artists and firms turning out applied art objects. The training in observation, color, line given the younger children is normal. They are fascinated with their work and have all the appearance of being extremely happy.

Completely Modern

The modern aspect is evolved in a more pronounced way as the pupil goes along, until, in the last two years before graduation, the tendency is completely modern. The student goes forth capable of satisfying exacting demands for modern designs for wood, stone, metal or paper. The particular branch of teaching which Professor Cizek has brought to such a high standard is the understanding of movement as portrayed in art. He believes this to be in keeping with the age in which we are living, and his method of teaching art is still new to many Americans, in the opinion of the instructor from New York.

Half-Moving Pictures

A Greek stem has given us the word cinema, sometimes found as kinema, derived from the thought of movement. The moving picture theater in Austria is called a "Kino, and Professor Cizek explains his art as "kinetism," in contrast to "cubism" and the work of the expressionists. Kinetism is a method of portrayal halfway between a still picture and the popular moving picture, and his students learn in this way to give to their forms or designs unusual vitality. He talks of the "beauty of broken movement."

Illustrating his theory are numerous examples of his pupils' work. One shows a plaster dancer with flowing draperies, during the course of a succession of movements, from a posture when leaning back to one reaching forward. The impression of the one-figure group is of a graceful rhythm of sustained movement. A bird in flight is an instance of painting or flat design. In luminous blues and greens, there was a graceful repetition of the wings indicating the sweep of flight. A galloping horse is another subject, the flashing impressions being spread out in bolder harmonies. Painting has more recently been tried on glass by students of Professor Cizek with interesting results, and they are also bringing out their own conceptions of rhythm and movement from blocks of wood, from metals, in ceramics, and on textiles.

Using Only One Color

Expressionism, says the Austrian teacher, is the result of the artist giving expression to an emotion in painted form demanding the support of many colors. Neither cubism nor kinetism, on the other hand, absolutely requires more than one color. A brown, blue, or red in different shades will suffice the cubist or kinetist, though an additional color in a painting often enhances the picture. Cubism takes one or more objects to pieces as a first step and then proceeds to reassemble them according to the artist's wish in planes of cones or cubes or spheres arranged one behind the other. Expressionism, cubism, and kinetism are definite instances of breaking with tradition in the effort to keep pace with other modern inventions of this era.

Professor Cizek once spoke of kinetism as resembling a crystal which came together in obedience to certain laws of rhythm and movement. He referred also to tectonics as being the building of things, and added that from the tectonics of the plane the kinetist makes his pictures; from the tectonics of the human figure comes the plastic models, and from the tectonics of space interiors and exteriors of edifices are worked out. Advanced as these ideas are, in practice the students are taught to apply them to producing designs of utility. They are learning the scales of their music under Professor Cizek with the desire of bringing to pottery, textile patterns, metal structures, and architecture original inspiration and a helpful sense of vigor.

Loan Package Libraries Prove Popular in Adult Education

SEVEN thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three loan package libraries of the extension division at the University of Wisconsin were used by over 800 communities last year. The libraries contained clippings, digests and other reading material on everything from How to Prepare Salads, Child Training, the Use of Color in the Home, to Roadside Markets, the Mixing of Fertilizers, American History and Italian Art.

Requests for package libraries came from farms, villages and cities throughout the State. Farmer organizations, community clubs, churches, schools, chambers of commerce and women's clubs are only a few of the many groups that use package libraries.

The raipd growth of this service from its inception in 1907 with a few modest packages to requests for material on over 7000 subjects during the last year illustrates in a convincing manner the keen interest of adults in self-education.

Local Libraries Co-operate

The package library co-operates with both state and university libraries and has the hearty support of the university faculty. Such a library aids local librarians to develop an interest in self-education, co-operates with them in making available the latest findings of the sciences and the best thought of the day on economic and social problems, and helps the average man to obtain serious reading matter.

Co-operation with local libraries is largely done by informing local librarians of requests for reading material from their communities. The local librarian then writes the individual or organization making the request, lists the books he has on the subject and offers to be of help in any other way the individual case may suggest.

In this way the package library does not tend to supplant the local library, but rather supplements it in rendering an even better service to its community. The local library thus becomes more truly an educational extension center, often providing space for an extension field office room, local center class meetings and perhaps a receiving quarter for educational radiocasts. As a result the local library grows and becomes a more effective agency in the intellectual progress of its community. Indeed, Emerson's dream of a Lyceum in every New England village is being exceeded by this movement to bring the raw materials of an education to mail boxes of farmers, villagers and city dwellers.

In order to make the package library a real educational agency and not simply another means of disseminating propaganda, it is essential that its clippings, digests and other reading matter be on all phases of the subject about which information is desired. Unbiased, unprejudiced, thought provoking articles are most useful. Both sides of every debatable question are included in the literature and an attempt is made to adapt the reading matter to needs of groups desiring it. Children, for example, would not receive the same material on farm legislation as a group of adults interested in current economic and social thought.

Wide Field of Interests

One request for information from a farm women's club in a little country hamlet up in northern Wisconsin is fairly typical of the week's mail. This group would like to have reading material on Ben Jonson, State Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Greek Mythology, Conditions Among the American Indians, American Landscape Painters, Recent Inventions, Legislation of Interest to the Farmer, Longfellow, Safety on the Highways, and the Chain Store.

The number and kinds of groups using the package libraries during the last year are shown by requests from 110 community clubs, 117 parent teacher associations, 157 rural clubs, 295 women's clubs, 381 high schools, 119 public schools, 124 rural schools, and other groups that bring the total of organizations and schools using the libraries up to 1565. The most popular subjects are Writers and Orators, Education, and Vocations and Vocational Guidance.

In addition to answering requests, keeping in close contact with traveling libraries, the local libraries, the university library, and in keeping the packages up to date, Miss A. L. Scott, who has charge of the library and is director of debating and public discussion in the extension division, helps the various organizations to formulate reading programs that have a definite goal in view and assists them in adopting a guided study.

All Right

ALL RIGHT should never be written as one word and with one L. The reason for this common error probably is that there are many words having the prefix AL which are correctly written as one word. ALL READY is correct, and so is ALREADY, though the two have distinctly different meanings. ALL RIGHT, however, must be always two words.

The bill is ALL RIGHT.
The boy is ALL RIGHT.
It is ALL RIGHT for you to go.
The girls are ALL READY.
The boys are ALREADY gone.

Pupils Help Pay Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE senior classes of Central High School, West Palm Beach, have never, since its origin some years ago, failed to publish their annual, and have been sending out a more pretentious and elaborate edition each year. Last year the annual, The Royal Palm, was an especial work of beauty and art—costing $2000 to bring out.

The class of 1930, instead of devoting their main ambition and effort to their annual as they had anticipated, have been called upon for an achievement of an entirely different order; and, as it first seemed, at considerable sacrifice, as well.

Early in the school year it became apparent that the county would be obliged to eliminate one month of school, as there were not sufficient funds to guarantee a nine months' salary to the teachers.

This, to the grammar pupils, might mean only an extra month's vacation. To the high school, however, it meant far more. It meant that, not only would the pupils be required to study harder in order to complete the year's schedule of work, but that to the seniors going to college, their high school on an eight months' schedule would no longer be an accredited school. It would become a mere secondary school and college entrants would be required to take examinations before being admitted to the various colleges.

School pride rose in revolt when these facts were put before the seniors by their principal, and they at once voted, unanimously, to use the money intended for their annual toward paying the salaries of the faculty for the extra month. They decided to devote further time and effort to making their high school newspaper a better publication.

This paper, called The Frond, or branch of The Royal Palm, would, therefore, grow up more quickly and become a tree of itself: giving, instead of its parent, the history of the senior class and its various activities and interests.

A special edition was issued for Christmas, and the final number will contain individual pictures of all of the high school classes and as many of the features intended for the annual as it is thought best to include in this issue.

The seniors seem well content with this plan, and great care will be taken with the coming work on The Frond, which has already taken a State prize for being the best high school newspaper.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Glimpse of the Ode, Ancient and Modern

I intended an Ode,
And it turned to a Sonnet,
It began à la mode,
I intended an Ode;
But Rose crossed the road
In her latest new bonnet,
I intended an Ode,
And it turned to a Sonnet.

BUT what is it that this graceful poet did originally intend? We think we know what a sonnet is. But what kind of poetic expression comes to us in the word ode? Something quite different from the fixed design of the sonnet, assuredly, something that seems to be confined to the graduation ceremonies of schools and colleges today, or perhaps verses of high dignity read at some public celebration. Yet few of us, I venture to say, would attempt to define the ode without reference to some authority. Perhaps even the poet whom we have just quoted had only the most general idea of what he could intend, before Rose crossed the road.

Nor can we blame him for his uncertainty. For the ode is one of the most, perhaps the most, flexible of all poetic forms, providing that we accept the titles which the poets themselves have used. And perhaps no other type has brought more confusion into the ranks of the poets themselves. Our word means simply a song in the original Greek, and we have in modern times played havoc with the names which classical poets gave to the compositions which we call odes.

To take the two great poets whom we regard as the greatest exponents of the ode in ancient times, we find the sharpest contrast between Pindar with his intricate celebrations of national events and Horace with his light and graceful reflections upon human vicissitudes. Here is Pindar, the true inventor of this important poetic form, elaborating in complicated strophes the highest themes in the most stirring strains. It is he who in his own words,

Bids history's pomp on goodness wait;
And rouses the rewarding strain
To sound the triumphs of the great.

It is he who invented "the sound of the rolling harmonies" which reflect "the splendor of rushing chariots," amid the "white pillared cities by the Ægean." In this fusion of the epic, dramatic and lyric, was the ode originally conceived. And the youthful school and college bards of today are still unconsciously echoing that accent in their class-day odes. Such was the beginning of an important tradition. Centuries after Pindar came the beginning of the other much simpler pattern with Horace. In the brief poems of usually short and uniform stanzas he established the mode of mellow and urbane reflection in molded perfection. The very keynote of his strain is:

A cheerful heart; a wise content;
An honored age; and song.

From these two ancient prototypes have sprung the long imposing succession of odes in modern times. But the widest variation in form must be evident to anyone who merely recalls the first examples which come to recollection. In our own literature it was Cowley who deserves the credit of recapturing in the seventeenth century the name and the structure of Pindar's models. But the English poet, quite pardonably, was unable to see the regularity of the stanzaic (or technically, the strophic) design of the Greek, and he therefore made his own imitations as irregularly intricate as possible.

For none other than Thomas Gray was it reserved to perceive the true character of Pindar and to him must go the little recognized credit of giving a new impetus to the genuine revival of the ode. We are prone to forget that nearly all of his finest verse apart from the Elegy was inspired by this long-neglected tradition. Yet in five memorable poems, all nobly sustained, did Gray reveal varied strains of the ode in our language. Those On Spring, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College, and On the Pleasure Arising from Vicissitude show the more obviously uniform stanza, while in the Bard and the Progress of Poesy he has reproduced the rich complexity of his classical sources. The former with its strangely wild vigor voicing a picturesque Welsh theme is probably the most truly Pindaric ode in our literature, while the other, equally elaborate, traces the development of poetry in an accent at once reflective and rhapsodic. Both are so different from the Elegy (by which we conventionally judge its author) that we can hardly understand how they could have sprung from the same source. The final stanza of the Progress of Poesy pays radiant homage to the great poet whose strain Gray caught with

Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.

In all humility he asks,

Oh! lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now?

With such inspiring examples before them the greater Romanticists turned to the composition of the ode, each one adapting it to his own particular genius. The greatest of all is doubtless Wordsworth's Immortality Ode which develops like nothing in the world so much as a symphony with its varied movements each dictating a law of pattern unto itself. This is the greatest example of the use of the irregular stanza to express various moods of elevation. In the stricter uniform design the same poet framed the famous Ode to Duty. With more intensity of emotion and imagination both Keats and Shelley composed the odes any one of which would be enough to make its author immortal. In none of these did the two poets imitate any tradition. Nor can we call their verses odes in the older sense of being expressions of some collective national sentiment. They are rather intimately personal, as the Ode to the Nightingale and the Ode to the West Wind bear eloquent witness.

It is the English Tennyson and the American Lowell who restore to the ode its original Pindaric accent of voicing the feeling of a whole people. Who can forget the lines

Mighty seaman, . . .
Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man,
The greatest sailor since the world began?

Or who forget the Commemoration Ode of Lowell read at Harvard on July 21, 1862?

Long as man's hope insatiate can discern
Or only guess some more inspiring goal
Outside of self, . . .
So long this faith to some ideal good,
Under whatever mortal names it masks,
Freedom, Law, Country, this ethereal mood
That thanks the Fates for their severer tasks,
Feeling its challenged pulses leap,
While others skulk in subterfuges cheap, . . .
Shall be a wisdom that we set above
All other skills and gifts to culture dear.

That exalted and sustained note, which is the very essence of the traditional ode, has not been heard afresh since Moody's Ode in Time of Hesitation three decades ago. Perhaps some of our poets since that time have, like Dobson whom I quoted at the beginning, "intended an Ode," but "turned to a sonnet" or something much freer in form—as well as quite different in sentiment. In any case the form suffers an eclipse in our day. Outside of school and college halls, the spirit of the ode seems not to accord with the prevailing temper of our generation. Yet we cannot think that it has forever passed, for the intensity and elevation of sentiment which inspire the ode still reign. As poetry returns to the dignity of the past while voicing the best thought of the present, will not some poets turn back naturally, inevitably, to the ode as a noble living instrument? P. K.

Welcoming New Words

Whoever would counsel us to coin no new words, no new phrases, no new idioms, since the English language is already full enough—let us pay no heed to him. We have the richest language in Europe now, and all because our forefathers paid no heed to the fly-blown Priscians of their day, but, when they needed a word, made it, or stole it, little caring if its synonym was lying ready by. Enough can never be as good as a feast, when the feast is of vivid and expressive words.—J. Y. T. Greig, in "Breaking Priscian's Head."

The Three

If it rained, and Paris through the studio window loomed lead-coloured with its shiny slate roofs under skies that were ashen and sober, and the wild west wind made woeful music among the chimney-pots, and little gray waves ran up the river the wrong way . . . they would resolve to dine and spend a happy evening at home.

Little Billie, taking with him three francs (or even four), would dive into back streets and buy a yard or so of crusty new bread, well burned on the flat side, a fillet of beef, potatoes and onions, butter, a little cylindrical cheese called "bondon de Neufchatel," tender curly lettuce, with chervil, parsley, spring onions, and other fine herbs, and a pod of garlic, which would be rubbed on a crust of bread to flavor things with. . . . And they would dine far better than at le Pere Trin's, far better than at the English Restaurant—better than anywhere else on earth! . . . while the rain beat against the big north window, and the wind went howling round the quaint mediæval tower at the corner of the Rue Vielle des Mauvais Ladres, and the damp logs hissed and crackled in the stove!

What jolly talk into the small hours! Thackeray and Dickens again, and Tennyson and Byron; and Titian and Velasquez, and young Millais and Holman Hunt (just out); and M. Ingres and M. Delacroix and George Sand; and the good Dumas, and Edgar Allan Poe; and the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome!

Good, honest, innocent, artless prattle, not the wisest perhaps, nor redolent of the very highest (which, by the way, can mar as well as make), nor leading to any very practical result; but quite pathetically sweet from the sincerity and fervor of its convictions. . . . Oh, happy days and happy nights, sacred to art and friendship!—From "Trilby," by George Du Maurier.

Emily Dickinson

From the time Emily was thirty her life can be told only by the development of herself. Any mere chronicle of events would leave out all that made her and her surviving poems. Yet if there were few startling happenings to record, to her there was nothing otherwise. If art is, as Merimee once declared, "exaggeration a propos," she was an incomparable artist. . . . To her there was a prodigality of excess in each thrill of the returning common day. Her spirit found its own nectars in spite of her loneliness for all her brother's home so vividly illustrated —in spite of the dearth of music, painting, and the stimulus others took for granted as necessary for any lasting accomplishment.

A brilliant and ardent admirer of her work said recently: "The truest vision I ever got of the great Napoleon was in hearing a great artist sing the 'Two Grenadiers.' That is the only way possible of expressing Emily Dickinson—by indirections, through her own milieu, her contacts with others, and the impressions set down in her writings." There is hardly a person left now who knew her or ever saw her, and only one of her own family surviving to depict her as not only a poet and mystic, but a beloved person, moving from window to window to watch the day's retreat or the change of light on Pelham Hills, or flitting across from house to house, a dear familiar spirit of delight in either.

As early as 1862 she had visibly withdrawn from the outside world, to record herself in her poetry, even humoring her moods until those she professed to love saw her less often when they came to the house . . . though she was always the ecstatic, dare-devil, shy paradox, supreme and incomparable, to those who found her.—From "The Life & Letters of Emily Dickinson." Edited by Martha Dickinson Bianchi.

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Peasants Dancing. From a Wood Engraving by Miss Marjorie Firth

SINCE there is so little opportunity for "woolliness" in wood engraving, and little chance of producing vague and indecisive passages—passages which the artist may "leave to chance" when he is not quite sure of himself—which is so easy in painting, and since the medium calls for nothing less than distinct cuts by the burin—mere scratching being impracticable—prints will speak clearly for themselves either to please or perplex and there is little left for a writer beyond repeating their beauties in terms of words. This wood engraving by Miss Marjorie Firth is of the former category and is typical of this artist's work. Miss Firth shows appreciation of nature's abundance and expresses herself in a robust and whole-hearted manner. Her landscapes always seem to impart a certain sense of healthfulness, and they are flooded with light and "color."

Here we see trees in full leaf and the countryside smiling beneath a radiant sun. Sheep and cows are grazing peacefully in the juicy grasses which cover the undulating land like a mantle spangled with wildflowers. A sparkling brook plays hide and seek by shady glade and low-sprung footbridge, and babbles as it eddies and flows through the soft green pastures. Its tinkling tune mingles with the lilting dance music of a peasant wedding party making merry at the farmhouse yonder, while a burly horseman and his companion are approaching to join in the fun.

The design is well-balanced and feels "just right." Note how the eye is led along certain lines from the left or the right of the picture to the center of interest—the gathering of the peasants. The funnel-shaped patch of sky and the gap between the trees below it lead direct to the group.

Up to Montepulciano

To reach the town, continuing the travel of the last chapter, you have still to go some three leagues of difficult country by a road inextricably involved in woods of young oak. It is well worth the pains. You rise by one wide circle after another to your reward. Once out of the woods the views are superb, both behind and before. Pienza is behind; I saw it all purple, darkling through an inky cloud, with a vivid white steeple striking up out of the heart of a storm. Behind that again, above the turmoil which afflicted it, was San Quirico, set very high; and ridged over San Quirico itself, Montalcino, like a city in the skies. In front, where the air showed coldly pure, I saw, on a sudden hill, Montepulciano, heaped into a pyramid, pearl-gray and red, with two towers predominant, and a warm side open to the sun—a curtain of brick, which, joining the cliff, seemed to run sheer down into liquid blue—the depths of the Val de Chiana. At least so it appeared to me. Mr. Pennell's picture gives a poet's vision of this eyrie, which, if it is not so rock-bound as Orvieto, is longer to reach. Behind the mount on which it stands you have the vast violet spaces of the plain, with a sun-steeped foreground such as Claude alone had scope for. In it are three lakes—Montepulciano and Chiusi, like silver sheets, and beyond them, like a strip of green gauze under the purple hills, which hide Perugia and keep Cortona in shadow, Trasimeno. . . . All its secrets lapt in reeds, there is Trasimeno asleep in the light, with a high rock jutting into it, and on that rock a castle, Castiglione del Lago.—Maurice Hewlitt, in "The Road in Tuscany."

Be Ready With Your Quotation

The Lake Country that has loomed so large in poetry may even disappoint us at the outset. The memory of Great Lakes, of Niagara, may disconcert our first impressions of this clump of hills with only four, Scafell Pike, Scafell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, exceeding three thousand feet in height; of lakes that range from Windermere, ten miles long and a mile broad, to the reedy little pond of Rydal Water, more conventionally termed "a fairy mere"; of waterfalls that are often chiefly remarkable, even Southey's Lodore, for their lack of water. Scales Tarn, of which Scott wrote,

Never sunbeam could discern
The surface of that sable tarn,
In whose black mirror you may spy
The stars, while noontide lights the sky,

is seventeen feet deep.

It is all in proportion, all picturesque,—almost in too regular proportion, almost too conspicuously picturesque, as if it had been expressly gotten up for the "tripper." There is nothing of primeval wilderness about it. Nature is here the lion tamed, an accredited human playmate. Indeed, one almost feels that here is nature sitting for her portrait, a self-conscious nature holding her court of tourists and poets. Yet this is but a fleeting and a shamefaced mood. It takes intimacy to discover the fact of reticence, and those are aliens indeed who think that a single coach-drive, even the boasted "circular tour," has acquainted them with the Lake Country,—yes, though they trudge over the passes (for it is coach etiquette to put the passengers down when ever the road gets steep) Wordsworth in hand. In truth, the great amount of literary association may be to the conscientious "Laker" something of a burden. Skiddaw thrusts forth his notched contour with the insistent question: "What was it Wordsworth said about me?" Ennerdale church and the Pillar Rock tax one's memory of "The Brothers," and every stone sheepfold calls for a recitation from "Michael." That "cradled nursling of the mountain," the river Duddon, expects one to know by heart the thirty-four sonnets recording how the pedestrian poet

accompanied with faithful pace
Cærulean Duddon from its cloud-fed spring.

The footpath you follow, the rock you rest upon, the yew you turn to admire, Wishing-Gate and Stepping-Stones admonish you to be ready with your quotation. Even the tiny cascade of Rydal Water—so small as presumably to be put to bed at six o'clock, for it may not be visited after that hour—has been sung by the Grasmere laureate. While your care-free Englishman goes clambering over the golden-mossed rocks and far within the slippery recesses of Dungeon Ghyll, your serious American will sit down amid the bracken and, tranquilly watched by Lingmoor from across the vale, read "The Idle Shepherd-Boys," and the exquisite description of the scene in Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Fenwick's Career." . . . He will have read through Wordsworth "Excursion" in preparation for this expedition to the Langdales and be annotating the volume on his knee.—Katherine Lee Bates, in "From Gretna Green to Land's End."

Des Vaters Gaben

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEI einer Familienfeier hatte der Vater jedes seiner Kinder beschenkt, und Fröhlichkeit herrschte in dem Zimmer, worin sie versammelt waren. Zu diesem frohen Kreise gesellte sich noch ein Kind der Familie, ein kleines Mädchen, das unbeachtet in einer Zimmerecke stehen blieb. Sich umsehend sah sie, daß alle ihre Geschwister sich über die Geschenke des Vaters freuten. Sofort dachte sie: „Mein Vater hat mich vergessen; er hat kein Geschenk für mich", und die Tränen fingen an zu fließen. Endlich sahen die anderen Kinder sie und riefen ihr zu: „Komm und hole dein Geschenk!" Nach kurzem Zureden ging sie zu ihrem Vater und empfing das Geschenk, das er liebevoll für sie bereit gehalten hatte. Sofort wandelte sich ihr Leid in Freude, und das Weinen hörte auf. Das Geschenk hatte ihr schon die ganze Zeit vorher gehört, sie brauchte nur darum zu bitten,—es nur als ihr Eigentum zu beanspruchen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott unser liebender Vater ist, daß Er für uns, Seine Kinder, unbegrenzte Gaben hat—Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Wohlfahrt, Zufriedenheit—, und daß wir nur darum zu bitten, sie nur als unser rechtmäßiges Eigentum zu beanspruchen brauchen. Gott gibt nicht dem einen Seiner Kinder Gesundheit und dem andern Krankheit, dem einen Freude und dem andern Leid, dem einen Reichtum und dem andern Armut oder Mangel am Nötigen. Mrs. Eddy, die geliebte Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 13): „Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben". Daher gehört das himmlisch Gute der einen Seiner geliebten Ideen so gewiß wie der andern.

Aber wir strengen uns nicht immer ernstlich an, hervorzutreten und zu beanspruchen, was uns göttlich rechtmäßig zusteht. Wir sind wie das Kind geneigt, uns im Hintergrunde aufzuhalten und in Selbstbedauern und Verärgerung zuzusehen, wie andere sich über ihre Gaben freuen, und zu glauben, das Gute sei nicht für uns bestimmt und wir gehören zu den weniger Geliebten und seien vom Vater vergessen worden.

Der große Meister Christus Jesus veranschaulichte in herrlicher Weise, wie nahe Gott Seinen Kindern ist, und wie teuer sie Ihm sind, als er sagte: „Kauft man nicht zwei Sperlinge um einen Pfennig? Dennoch fällt deren keiner auf die Erde ohne euren Vater. Nun aber sind auch eure Haare auf dem Haupt alle gezählt. So fürchtet euch denn nicht; ihr seid besser als viele Sperlinge". Die Bibel enthält viele solche tröstliche Verheißungen. Christus Jesus machte keinen Unterschied zwischen Personen; er heilte nicht die einen und ließ die Not anderer unbeachtet. Er saß mit „Zöllnern und Sündern" zusammen; er hatte Erbarmen mit der verachteten Sünderin und gab gleichzeitig ihren Anklägern eine wohlverdiente Lehre.

Wie heimtückisch sind die Einflüsterungen, die wir manchmal in unser Bewußtsein einlassen, und die uns einreden, wir seien nicht so gut wie unser Nächster, wir seien nicht so gescheit wie er, wir hätten keine solche Gelegenheiten wie er, andere hätten so viel und wir so wenig! Alle diese Einflüsterungen stehen im Widerspruch mit den Verheißungen in der Bibel, die uns wiederholt der liebreichen Fürsorge und Führung Gottes und Seiner großen Liebe gegen alle Menschen versichern.

Als Petrus von Gott zu Cornelius gesandt wurde, um ihm zu predigen, erkannte er klar, daß „Gott die Person nicht ansieht". Er wußte, daß durch göttliche Intelligenz alle Menschen ohne Unterschied fähig sind, jeden sich einstellenden Umstand zu meistern. Jesus war nicht unterrichtet in der Gelehrsamkeit seiner Zeit, und doch waren die gelehrten Juden über seine Worte erstaunt, als er im Tempel lehrte, wozu sie bemerkten: „Wie kann dieser die Schrift, so er sie doch nicht gelernt hat?" In der Bibel sind viele Fälle erzählt, in denen die Menschen Gottes Wohltaten erkannt und bewiesen haben.

Wie können wir auch nur auf die Einflüsterung hören, unser Vater habe uns vergessen? Gott braucht jedes seiner Kinder: jedes ist ein unentbehrlicher Teil Seines Planes und Zwecks. Durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt man alles beanspruchen, was einem rechtmäßig zusteht, und beweisen, daß dem geistigen Menschen jetzt alles Gute gehört. Durch diese Lehren werden die Kranken in dem Maße dauernd geheilt, wie sie auf die Gabe der Gesundheit, der Freiheit von dem Glauben an Krankheit, Anspruch erheben. Die Leidtragenden werden getröstet, wenn sie die Gaben der Freude und des Glücks beanspruchen. Wer an Mangel an Versorgung geglaubt hat, beansprucht freudig Gottes Gabe der Fülle und findet, daß er nicht mehr zu „hoffen" braucht „auf den ungewissen Reichtum, sondern auf den lebendigen Gott, der uns dargibt reichlich, allerlei zu genießen".

Wahrlich, wie es in einem beliebten Kirchenlied heißt,

"Die Wahrheit kommt zu allen,
Die aus reinem Herzen wagen,
Ihren Namen anzurufen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Fragrance

When you had gone, you left a fragrance everywhere,
A chaplet of tender thoughts, a sweetness in the air,
Refreshing as the early morning breeze,
Plays on the grass or whispers in the trees.

Was it because you spoke of lovely things?
The flower that smiles, the bird that sings?
I think it is because with lovely thoughts you live,
And like a brookside flower unknowing give.

Faith Hollister.

The Father's Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PARTY, was in progress, and the father of a family of several children had distributed to each one a gift. An air of merriment pervaded the room where the children were gathered. Upon the scene came another member of the family, a child who stood unnoticed in a corner of the room. As she looked about she saw that each of her brothers and sisters was happy in the possession of a gift from their father. Immediately the child thought, "Oh, my father has forgotten me; he has no gift for me!" And then the tears began to fall. At last she was observed by the other children, who cried, "Come and get your gift!" After some persuasion she went to her father and received the gift which had been lovingly provided for her. Instantly her sorrow was turned into joy and her tears ceased flowing. The gift had been hers all the time, simply for the asking—for the claiming of it as her own.

Christian Science teaches that God is our loving Father; that He has unlimited gifts for us, His children,—gifts of health, happiness, prosperity, contentment,—and that they are ours for the asking, for the claiming of what is rightfully ours. God does not give to one of His children health and to another sickness; to one happiness and to another sorrow; to one supply while apportioning to another poverty or a lack of needful things. Mrs. Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Therefore, as certainly to one as to another of His loved ideas belongs heavenly good.

But we are not always eager to make the effort to go forward and claim that which is ours by divine right. We are apt, as did the child, to stand back in self-pity and resentment watching others enjoying their gifts and believing that good is not intended for us; that we are one of His less loved ones, and that we have been forgotten by the Father.

The great Master, Christ Jesus, beautifully illustrated the nearness of God to His children, and their dearness to Him, when he said: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." The Bible contains many comforting promises such as this. Jesus did not discriminate between persons; he did not heal one and not heed the needs of another. He sat with "publicans and sinners"; he had compassion on the adulterous woman whom others shunned, and at the same time he brought home a much needed lesson to her accusers.

How subtle are the arguments which we sometimes allow to enter our consciousness, telling us that we are not so good as our neighbor; that we are not so clever as he; that we have not such opportunities as he has; that others have much, and we have so little! All these arguments refute the promises in the Bible which repeatedly assure us of God's tender care and guidance, and of His great love for all mankind.

When he was appointed of God to preach to Cornelius, Peter saw clearly that "God is no respecter of persons." He knew that, through divine intelligence, to each alike is given the ability to meet every circumstance which may arise. Jesus was not instructed in the schools of his day; and yet when he taught in the temple, the learned Jews marveled at his words, saying, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" Throughout the Bible are recounted many occasions upon which God's beneficence was seen and proved by men.

How can we yield to the suggestion that we are forgotten of our Father? God has need of each of His children: each one is a necessary part of His plan and purpose. Through the teachings of Christian Science one learns how to claim all that is rightfully his, and to prove that all good belongs now to spiritual man. By these teachings the sick are being permanently healed as they claim the gift of health, of freedom from the belief in sickness. The sorrowing are being comforted through the claiming of the gifts of joy and happiness. The one who has been believing in lack of supply is gladly claiming God's gift of abundance, and is finding that no more need he "trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy."

Of a surety, in the words of a loved hymn,

"Truth comes alike to all,
Who on Her name dare call,
With motives pure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Window in Rain

When in the street the lamp is lit at night
My window is a diamond palace-gate,
Whence issue knights in armor shining bright
Or whither go a jeweled colored throng.
The sparkling raindrops flash and gleam elate,
Like little scattered points of living song.
The dark blue night stares in as I look out
Through this bright diamond-curtained windowpane
That is made magical with drops of rain,
But cannot put the shining throng to rout.
At sunset there's a richer colored scene
Of patterned jewels spread across the pane—
Sapphires and rubies, emerald leaves and roses
Blending in myriads of little posies,
Their colors melting in a tender sheen,
Blue into pink, and yellow into green—
The softest scattering of sweet disorder
Making a gateway to the faery border.

Florence Anderson.

A Wholesome Muse

It has been said of Keats that when he found his thought had become vaporish, he would sometimes leave his desk, bathe, change his clothes, and dress with as much care as though he were going to attend a social function. But first, though perhaps he was not aware of the fact, before he had changed his clothes, he had changed his thought; from vaporish lassitude he had come to a wholesome resolve to cast off the old sense of dullness and stagnation, and this change of thought found outward expression in a change to fresh clothing. May not this freshening up process serve as type of the way in which the lyric muse has figuratively changed its garments during the last few decades? Someone has declared that Robert Browning could not away with "poetry of despair and poets with the dumps." And the age is surely tending to agreement with the great poet's conviction. Through his own poetry, it must be conceded, there rings a rallying trumpet note of dauntless effort to pass beyond and above the sensuous mesh of a mere material concept of existence; the human experience was never to be regarded as an end in itself, as anything more than a tabernacle—not an abiding place, but a place where one was to prepare for and look forward to emergence, progress, to a larger, truer sphere of thought and action. His poetry throughout is consistent with this supreme hopefulness. His creed of optimism seems clearly expressed through Ben Ezra's appeal,

"Look thou not down but up,
To uses of the cup."

And in those glorious words of the master musician,

"There shall never be one lost good,
What was shall live as before,
With, for evil, so much good more."

Writers with the dumps will do well to follow Keats' example figuratively and come to the vigorous resolve to bathe and change—dip in the pure stream of true optimism, and change the spirit of heaviness for the garment of praise.

The interesting question comes up, Can one be a poet and not be hopeful and voice the constructive, hopeful qualities of thought? Is not genuine, actual poetry the expression of the highest ideals?

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BRITISH WOMEN DIFFER ON LAWS FOR FACTORIES

Industrial and Other Classes Far From Accord on Protective Measures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Home Secretary, J. R. Clynes, hopes to make progress with the Factories Bill when Parliament resumes, and in so doing to fulfill the second of those pledges of the general election—ratification of the Washington Hours Convention and the introduction of a consolidating and amending Factories Bill—which, perhaps more than any other pledges, effect the outlook of the woman wage earner.

In this connection, the old division of opinion which exists between what may roughly be classified as the industrial and the nonindustrial women regarding the question of protective legislation for women again makes its appearance.

Early in November a deputation representing 13 women's organizations of a nonindustrial character was received by the Home Secretary, and its members urged upon him the argument that legislation should be based upon the nature of the work done and not upon the sex of the worker. Protective measures, the deputation said, should be made applicable to both sexes equally, or they tended to penalize the protected sex and throw employment generally out of gear.

Six weeks later a deputation, organized by the standing-joint committee of industrial women's organizations, and representing the working women of the labor, trade union and co-operative movements, put before the Home Secretary the opposite view.

They disagreed with the opinion that regulations which applied to women and not to men placed women at a disadvantage in industry, and pointed out that certain protective measures which it had been possible to gain for women and girls had even necessitated rearrangements in industry which had led to a share in the benefit by men. In any case, they urged the maintenance and even extension of regulations which improved industrial conditions.

They asked, too, for an increase in the numbers of the factory inspectorate; incorporation of the relevant proposals of the Washington Maternity Convention; shortening of the present maximum hours of work; rigid restriction of overtime; abolition of the two-shift system, and other improvements.

Replying, Mr. Clynes said that it would not be possible to answer in detail the many points raised. Upon the question of protective legislation, however, he would not be a party to removing the protection which women at present enjoyed.

Speaking of the request for an increase in the factory inspectorate, he said that he was at present in communication with the Treasury, and he hoped that a very substantial increase would result.

Textiles Are First in Cornstarch Use

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Department of Commerce figures on cornstarch production and trade indicate that textile manufacturers use the most and the housewife who puts stiffening into both puddings and laundry comes next.

The United States has a practical monopoly of this industry, being the only country that produces the commodity in an appreciable quantity. It exports starch to some 70 countries. The industry has developed rapidly, producing now over 1,000,000,000 pounds a year.

It took 85,653,509 bushels of corn to make the starch produced in the United States in 1927, approximately 20 per cent of all the corn that comes to market. The great bulk of the corn crop never leaves the farm, it is pointed out. Cornstarch is gradually replacing potato and other kinds of starch in the markets of the world. A bushel of corn, weighing 56 pounds, produces from 30 to 34 pounds of starch, while a bushel of potatoes weighing 60 pounds produces only about nine pounds. Cornstarch manufacturers usually produce in addition, corn sirup, corn sugar, corn oil and various other products.

TAR DISTILLERS SEEK WOOD PRESERVATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Association of Tar Distillers recently formed a new commercial research society—the Wood Preserving Association—for the prevention of wastage of wood caused by the neglect to use proper means of preservation against rot and the attacks of insects. Various new protective processes will be investigated.

The inaugural meeting of the association received widespread support and was attended by representatives of various government departments, railway companies, engineering and timber trades, architects and chemical manufacturers.

HOLIDAYS-FOR-ALL BILL IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An annual holiday of not less than eight consecutive days, with full pay for all persons who have been in the same employment for a period of 12 months, is the main object of the Annual Holiday Bill, recently introduced by George E. Winterton, M. P.

All persons employed under any contract of service or apprenticeship are included in the bill, and provision is made for the calculation of wages where a person is employed on piecework. Any attempt to evade the provisions of the bill by dismissing or suspending an employed person is made a penal offense.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'POOR WHITES' POLICY CHANGED

System to Be Changed From Communal Lines to Individualistic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A notable change in the South African Government's methods of dealing with the "poor whites" is evident in the decision of the Cabinet to transfer the Labor Department and Land Settlements in the Transvaal to the Minister of Lands.

This change will mean the abandonment of one of the largest schemes launched by this Government, and in which the Labor Department has expended at least £150,000. A stretch of country nearly 14 miles long by seven miles wide, containing the great Losperfontein training farm, two model villages, a hospital, and all kinds of agencies for the uplifting of the "poor whites" is to be taken out of the control of the Ministry of Labor and placed under the Lands Department which will have to abandon all the special activities inaugurated because its powers are strictly limited by Act of Parliament.

The liquidation of this huge estate upon which several thousand white men, women and children are now living will take some time, and the details have not been worked out. The actual transfer will be delayed until April 1 next, as the Lands Department has at present no funds available for establishing the trainees as settlers.

A sufficient sum, however, will be placed on next year's estimates and after April 1 the Minister of Lands will be able to anticipate its granting by parliament and draw money in advance on a Governor-General's warrant.

The transfer of the estate involves a big change in the principles upon which the Government deals with the "poor whites." The Labor Department experiment has been run largely upon communal lines. The Lands Department, on the other hand, is purely individualistic. It places a man on the small farm he will retain, and believes that the incentive of possession affords an impetus for the effort that will make him a successful farmer.

The majority of the members of the Cabinet have come to the conclusion that the Lands Department system is more suitable for the "poor whites" in South Africa in that it fosters a spirit of independence and self-reliance. Hence the decision to scrap the experiment that the Labor Department has carried on for the last five years, and upon which it has expended a large sum of money.

LEAGUE ENDING THOUGHT OF WAR, SMUTS BELIEVES

(Continued from Page 1)

us recognize that a great step has been taken and be thankful that providentially, I use the word in all reverence, the right step was taken at the start. There was no footmark, no guide into this uncharted, unoccupied territory. And yet, amazingly, the first step was right.

"It is easy to be wise 12 years after a thing has happened. Today, with the help of some American editorial writers, I could write a much better Covenant.

"But the point I want to make is this, that 12 years ago we were all still somewhat under the impression that the only way to maintain peace in the world was by means of force. I remember the most powerful organization which you established here in the United States to further the cause of peace was called a League to Enforce Peace.

"Had we established the Covenant on force it would probably have gone down as though on quicksand. In the council rooms of Versailles we fought out this issue as to which should be the basis for the League: force or the understanding of nations. Many felt that without teeth the League would be nothing but a debating society. But Woodrow Wilson, to his eternal honor, said, 'No. Let us take another course. Let us not use the weapons of the past to solve the problems of the future.' And he won.

"Therefore the basic idea was laid down that when trouble shall arise there shall be meetings, conferences a table where the disputants and others may gather. Many looked upon it as futile at the time, but it may yet prove to be the wisest course.

Use of Force Wanes

"There still are those who cry for force that blood may flow to prevent bloodshed. But those two articles in the Covenant which smack of war are rapidly losing their importance and prestige. Article X, to which America took such strenuous exception, I have always looked on as a blot on the League. I can understand that America took fright at that article. But the Council of the League has watered down this article until it is almost innocuous, until it has almost reached the point where my friends in America can swallow it.

Article XVI is another spoor left by pre-war mentality which time will wash out. The history of the League in regard to these two articles shows that my views have more and more prevailed, that the true method of maintaining the world peace is not by force, but by consultation. As long as there is settled machinery for consultation you have taken the greatest step toward the prevention of war."

In 1914, General Smuts said, Sir Edward Grey moved heaven and earth to procure a conference. He said that if he could get a conference he believed he could save the peace. But such machinery cannot be created at the time of the emergency.

"The League," he continued, "provides just such machinery. It is not a league to enforce peace, not a Holy Alliance. It is in essence an organized conference for the future maintenance of peace.

"War in the future would not be Christian war, but it would be brutal annihilation of civilian populations. Such a horror we cannot allow. The Covenant stands today as the best means of preventing such a horror. You of America cannot afford to accept anything less than that Covenant.

"The declaration of the peace pact will not carry weight unless it has grafted upon it a system of conferences such as that offered by the League. Public opinion will not suffice to prevent war unless you can focus it, bring it to one point, and that point is the council table. This step which has been taken with the League will have to be taken with the peace pact.

"I welcome the pact, but it is not the last word. We are taking steps forward on a long road. I look to the time when the vague declarations of the pact will be put into more definite form. It is possible to translate them into law."

PRETORIA POSSESSES FARMERS' LIBRARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The Union Government has now established a permanent Farmers' Library at Pretoria under the auspices of the Agricultural Department. At present the membership is over 400. The library is housed in the beautiful Union Buildings and consists of 10,000 complete works and hundreds of thousands of serials, providing a wide range of literature.

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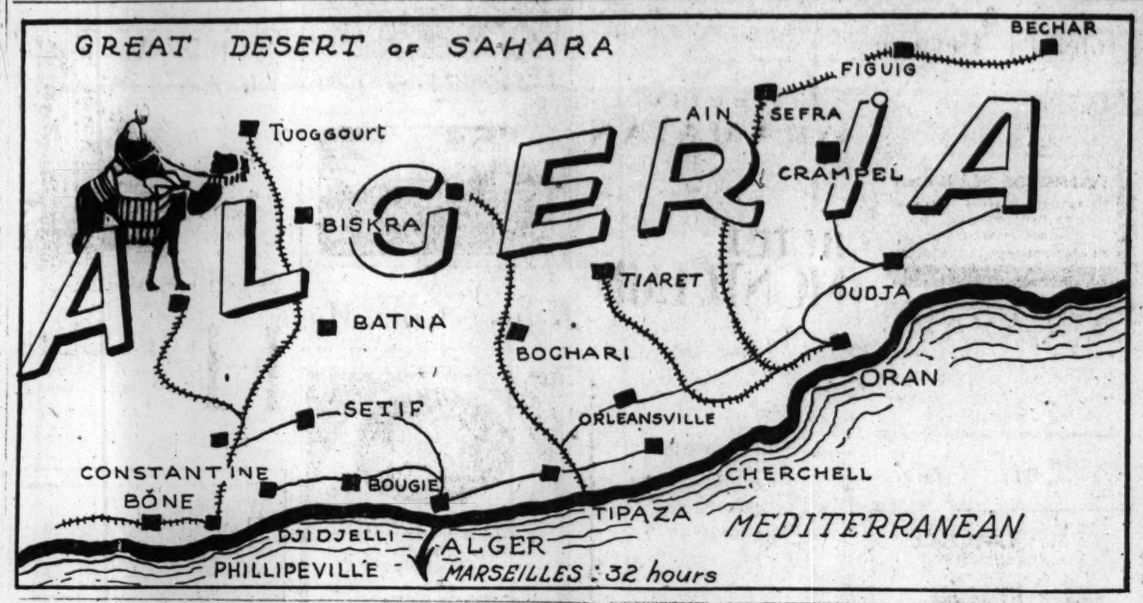

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AVIATION INTERESTS URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—President Juan Campisteguy has approved a proposal to hold a Pan-American Aeronautical Congress here next summer on the occasion of the centenary of Uruguayan independence. All North, Central and South American countries will be invited.

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ARMY'S BUDGET CUT BUT $442,000 RISE APPROVED

Bill Calls for $435,231,000—Better Food Praised, Finer Clothes Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lacking definite conclusions from President Hoover's economical survey of the War Department, the House Appropriations Committee on Jan. 6 reported the supply bill for the fiscal year 1931 for that executive branch, calling for an expenditure of $435,231,000, an increase of $442,000 over the current fiscal year.

With the idea that economies may be effected through the survey, however, the committee wrote into the bill a provision that would prevent the usage of any of the money appropriated for any other purpose in the event that President Hoover decides on curtailment of the activities provided for in the measure.

Although carrying an increased appropriation, the supply bill is $2,767,000 less than the budget estimates. It sets aside $337,058,000 for military purposes, an increase of $6,019,000 over the current year, and $117,173,000 for nonmilitary activities, including the Panama Canal, a decrease of $5,577,000 as compared with 1930.

Better Food Praised

Better food is credited by Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, with resulting in a decreased desertion rate in the army. Testifying on the supply bill, he said the decrease in the desertion rate from 7.39 per cent in 1925, before the present ration was established, to 5.20 per cent in 1929, was "very largely due to better feeding and care of the men."

Discussing the army uniform, Major-General Summerall said the lack of a ceremonial dress uniform put American soldiers at a great disadvantage in comparison with the navy and marine corps and with foreign troops, when they came in contact with them.

"You cannot make a soldier self-respecting unless the people respect him," he said. "They estimate him very largely by the way he looks. If he dresses badly, he looks badly, and he is very apt to behave less correctly than if he were well dressed."

National Guard to Grow

The national guard will be brought to a strength of 190,000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year, Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson, chief of the militia bureau, reported.

Increases in strength authorized for the fiscal years 1929 and 1930, together with a number of conversions, he said, "have improved the organization and tactical efficiency of the infantry divisions and harbor defense troops."

Entrance requirements to the West Point Military Academy will be made stringent for the class which enters in July, according to Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the school. The War Department sees no future limit on the use of poison gases, Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, chief of the chemical warfare service, declared.

"So far as wiping out populations is concerned," he told the committee, referring to present gases, "I know of no gas, sufficient concentrations of which could be placed to accomplish the destruction of the population of a city, should any military commander be so foolish as to desire such a thing.

If a commander wanted to destroy buildings, public works, and factories, and kill as many people as possible, he said, "he would use high explosive—not gas." "Gas would be the more humane of the two," Gilchrist added, "and I believe it would be the more efficient of the two in bringing the inhabitants to terms on account of the confusion" it would create.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers obtained an increase from $10,066,000 for the present fiscal year to $11,235,000 for 1931 under the supply bill.

In view of an unexpended balance of $8 000,000 from last year's appropriation of $10,000,000, the inland waterways corporation was not provided for in the War Department annual supply bill reported to the House today by its appropriations committee.

IN THE SHIP LANES

A FEATURE of the cruise of the Reliance, of the Hamburg-American Line, during the coming summer will be a visit to Russia.

The vessel will dock at Leningrad on July 24, for a four days' stay, which will include various trips to points of interest about the city. An optional excursion also is available for such passengers as may wish to visit Moscow.

Other points of interest which will be included in the cruise are Iceland, the North Cape, Norway, and the several Scandinavian and Baltic capitals.

Winter Cruises

Indicating the growing trend toward winter cruises, there are 78 such voyages booked from New York during the present season, and the Port of New York Authority estimates that they will be patronized by at least 30,000 passengers. This is in addition to the passengers on regular voyages to West Indian and Mediterranean ports. The purpose of the announcement was to focus attention on the popularity of the port of New York as a point of embarkation, and the Port Authority continues in its analysis by estimating that these cruise travelers will pay at least $10,000,000 in fares.

Newspapers to Ships

Arrangements recently have been consummated with the North German Lloyd Line for sending copies of The Christian Science Monitor down New York Bay to meet incoming vessels of that line. These will include the new steamship Bremen, as well as her sister-ship, the Europa, which will be brought out in March, and the Columbus, which, on her return from a world's cruise in May, will round out the weekly express service of the Lloyd Line between New York and Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

Other vessels to which the copies of this newspaper will be sent include the cabin ships of the North German Lloyd Line—the Berlin, Muenchen, Stuttgart and Dresden, which arrive approximately on a weekly basis. The papers are placed on the ships at Quarantine, being taken to that point by the mailship President, and are made available for passengers while the ship is at anchor there or coming up the bay.

New Port Added

When the steamship DeGrasse of the French Line left New York on her last eastward voyage, she was scheduled to call at Plymouth, Eng., en route to Havre. This service will be maintained by two other cabin-class ships of the French Line, including the Rochambeau and the new Lafayette, which will enter service with a sailing from New York on May 31. Heretofore, only the French Line's express ships, Ile de France, France and Paris, have touched at Plymouth, the cabin ships plying direct between New York and Havre.

Young Folks' Tour

A European tour for young folks only has been scheduled this summer by the Sundial Tours, leaving New York July 2 on the steamship America of the United States Lines and returning on the Duchess of Bedford of the Canadian Pacific, arriving in Montreal on Aug. 29. The party will travel in tourist cabin and while abroad will visit France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, thence to the Passion Play at Oberammergau and through Germany to Holland and England.

The entire tour works out on a basis of approximately $12 a day expenses. The Sundial Tours have been exclusively advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for several years.

Steamship Schedules

The Cunard Line dispatched five vessels from New York in one day recently, including the Berengaria for Cherbourg and Southampton; the Caronia, for Havana; the Antonia, for Cobh and Liverpool; the Aurania, for Plymouth, Havre and London, and the Transylvania for Londonderry and Glasgow. While the company does not call this a record, it is doubtful if any other line ever sent so many ships out of port in one day.

With the renovation of the steamship Paris, of the French Line, numbers which formerly were assigned to the suites de luxe have been abandoned and these now carry individual names. The grand suite is termed Elysée and others are known as Luxembourg, Etoile, Madeleine, Trocadero and Vendome. Several other suites have been added also. The plan carries out the scheme originated in the Ile de France, flagship of the French Line.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 9

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Saturnia, Costulich, for Naples, Trieste; Laurentic, White Star, for Mediterranean cruise; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America; Statendam, Holland-America, for West Indies cruise.

Friday, Jan. 10

Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for West Indies cruise.

Saturday, Jan. 11

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; Republic, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Olympic (1 a. m.) White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; France, French, for Mediterranean cruise; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for West Indies cruise; Franconia, Cunard, for world cruise.

Wednesday, Jan. 15

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 12

Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Jan 15

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu; Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Thursday, Jan. 16

Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Friday, Jan. 17

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 18

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 18

Calawali, Lasco, for Honolulu; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday, Jan. 20

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 9

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Southampton; France, French, from Plymouth, Havre.

Friday, Jan. 10

Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples.

Sunday, Jan 12

Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; American Farmer, American Merchant, from Hamburg.

Monday, Jan. 13

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Tuesday, Jan. 14

Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton.

Wednesday, Jan. 15

Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Calgaric, White Star, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Lancastria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 12

Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

HISTORICAL GROUP SESSIONS COMPLETED

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The American Historical Association closed its forty-fourth annual meeting here Jan. 1 with nine sectional meetings at which 21 papers were heard. The Association has been in session here two days, Duke University and North Carolina University acting as joint hosts.

The next annual meeting will be held the last week in December, at Boston, Mass., with Harvard and Boston Universities as joint hosts, Ralph Gabriel of Yale, was named chairman of the program committee.

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STOCK TRADING MODERATE AND PRICES UNEVEN

Diverse Price Movements—Amusement Issues Firm —Money Easy

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NEW YORK—Lower money rates and midwinter inactivity with diverse price movements characterized the day in financial markets. Virtually the whole of the investment market for bonds was good with the drop in money, and the utility issues were active, but stocks had one of their dullest days experienced in a long time.

The turnover to noon was below 1,000,000 shares, and the lowest since Aug. 13, 1928, while the total volume for the five hours was well below 2,000,000 shares, also being the smallest since the summer of two years ago.

Price changes in the morning and early afternoon were on the downside in the majority of stocks, which seemed to sag off their accord and from lack of interest rather than because of any new bearishness among traders over the outlook. Faint rallies occurred from time to time.

In the late trading, a firmer tone developed, led by heavy buying of some of the amusement shares, notably Warner Bros., Fox, Loew's, Inc., and Radio-Keith.

No Concerted Movements

Concerted group movements in stocks were lacking. Individual issues to attract attention by their energy and accomplishment were Radio-Keith-Orpheum, Foreign Power, Anaconda, Commonwealth & Southern, Commercial Solvents, Fox Film, Montgomery Ward, Radio Corporation and Sears Roebuck.

These nine issues accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the trading, but their movements were mixed. Fox held to a rather narrow range, Ward rallied as did Sears, Radio-Keith spurted, but Radio Corporation sold off. Foreign Power and Anaconda were lower on profit taking most of the time.

Steel sagged a bit on abandonment of hopes of split-up announcements, and recent buyers for a turn of the motor shares were inclined to le tgo. Rails were an exceptionally dull market.

Commodity markets were irregular, with wheat suffering from a speculative scare engendered by reports of Russian exports. Cotton drifted a trifle lower.

Pronounced Money Ease

Pronounced ease in the money market was the only feature of the financial day. The call rate posted at 4½ per cent at the start, dropped to 4 per cent around noon, the lowest rate in effect since Feb. 21, 1928. Call money was obtainable "outside" at 3½ per cent.

Time money brokers meanwhile gave up all attempt to lend funds at 5 per cent and offered freely at 4¾ per cent. One dealer announced an advance in the bill rate, but others did not follow. With both call money and bill rates so far below the discount rate a lowering of the latter would not be particularly surprising.

Whatever may be done locally, a lower Bank of England discount rate looks more than probable. Short-term money rate in London today fell precipitately, and the success of the bank in obtaining open market gold helped to soften sterling on the idea of another cut in the London discount rate.

Other European currencies also were weak, it being generally expected that central banks would follow a Bank of England lead in lowering discount rate. Silver exchanges were steadier, but continued uncertainties in the Spanish situation were reflected in a fresh tumble by the peseta.

Railroad Earnings Decline

Complete figures on earnings of Class 1 railroads for November confirmed earlier estimates made up from first reports. The decline in net operating income for November amounted to nearly 24 per cent. However, gross revenues were only 8 per cent lower, and operating expenses were only slightly below the same month of 1928.

December earnings probably will show about as much loss as those for November, but in the 11 months the roads were well ahead of a year ago, showing 5.04 per cent on property investment as figured by themselves. That is a good showing and means that the well run lines have had one of their best years.

Commodity Prices Decline

Advances in refined sugar prices leads to some expectation of firmer raw sugar markets. Sugar futures have been steady for some time, and predictions of a smaller world output together with rising consumption are heartening the trade.

Commodity prices continue their decline. The pace is slow, but the ground lost in the last few months has been considerable, and further deflation seems to be in prospect. Some economists hold that later on really sharp price reductions must take place, partly because of insufficient gold; but numerous factors could nullify such predictions, just as the view that gold imports would bring on commodity price inflation proved to be incorrect.

However, following other great wars, the price trend has been downward for a good many years. December reductions, according to Dun's index, amounted to 1.3 per cent, about the same as the November decline. Most of the loss was sustained by farm products, but virtually all groups gave up something.

CENTRAL HUDSON GAS

The Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, operating in New York State, plans to increase its authorized stock from 500,000 to 1,600,000 shares. The Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, which operates in various parts of the State, will acquire about 25 per cent of the outstanding Central Hudson Gas & Electric stock.

DOMINION CARLOADINGS

Car loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Dec. 28 were 41,504, compared with 54,079 in the preceding week and 44,286 in the corresponding week of last year. Receipts from connections were 31,817, comparing with 32,101 in the preceding week and 31,318 in the corresponding week last year.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

NEW YORK—S. W. Strauss & Co. report that January payment in interest and principal due holders of 111 outstanding issues of Straus bonds will amount to $5,211,806. Number of bond issues at present outstanding was given as 568, with a total of 531 issues having been paid at maturity or called at a premium during the last 20 years.

HATRY SETTLEMENT UNCERTAIN

LONDON—It is uncertain whether it will be possible to hold settlement in the shares of the Hatry group this month. Some firms, which always refused to deal in the Hatry shares before the crash, still refuse to agree to sharing the losses resulting from the debacle. The plan being attempted is the pooling of the losses among all Stock Exchange firms.

EASTERN UTILITIES ASSOCIATES

Profit of Eastern Utilities Associates for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 was $2,706,174 after taxes, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., but before reserves, compared with $2,211,574 in the preceding 12 months. Stock consists of 672,716 no-par common shares and 787,031 no-par shares of convertible stock.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 7	Jan. 6
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	600	30½	29⅞	29¾	30¼
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	100	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73
80	65½	4	Adams Ex	2000	26	25½	25½	26
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	11½
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	23	23	23	23
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
223¾	77	3	Air Reduc	2900	126⅛	123¾	125⅝	125
11¾	1	..	Ajax Rubber	2000	3¼	3	3	3
10½	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	2300	9¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
56½	17	..	Alleghany	8200	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28½
1188⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf	200	97	97	97	97
354⅜	197	6	Allied Chem	100	261	261	261	257
175	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121	121	121	121
75½	35¾	3	Allis-Chal	2700	50½	49⅝	50⅜	50¼
72	19	..	Amal Lea pf	100	20	20	20	..
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	1400	21⅞	21	21½	21½
157	65	2½	Am Bk Note	200	78	78	78	..
76½	29	..	Am Bosch	500	43	42¼	43	42½
84	34¾	4¼	Am Br Bow	200	34¾	33⅝	33½	33½
104	48¾	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	63¼	63¼	63½	63¼
184½	86	4½	Am Can	15500	120⅜	118¼	119⅝	119⅛
106¾	75	6	Am Car & F	2200	82	80	81	81¾
95¾	70¾	7	Am Chain pf	100	81	81	81	81
81⅜	27	2f	Am Chicle	200	40	39½	40	39⅞
55	20	1.60g	Am Com Alc	1400	31	29⅜	31	29⅞
98½	23	..	Am European	600	37	35½	35½	36⅞
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	4200	94⅜	91½	92⅝	93⅝
103	83¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	96¾	93⅜	95⅜	96
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	800	21	21	21	21
54	29	3f*	Am Ice	1200	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	39¼
96⅜	29½	2f	Am Int C	400	35	37	37⅜	38
87⅛	2½	..	Am La Fr	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	500	47⅞	46⅛	46½	47⅜
17⅜	⅝	..	Am Piano	2700	1	1	1	⅝
55	4	..	Am Piano pf	100	4	4	4	4
175⅝	64½	1f	Am P&L	2400	82½	79⅝	80	81½
104	92¾	6	Am P&L 6	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101½
80	70	3	Am P&LpfA	200	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	..
84⅜	72⅜	5	AmP&Lpfst	200	80½	80½	80½	80
55⅜	28	1½	Am Rad	2200	31⅜	30⅝	31	31¼
158	125	..	Am Rad pf	10	128¼	126¼	126¼	..
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	300	23	23	23	24
144⅝	60	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	1400	83⅜	81⅝	83⅜	83
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	200	½	½	½	½
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	100	20¼	20¼	20½	21
112⅝	70	8	Am Ship Bld	10	85	85	85	..
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	4300	76⅞	74	74⅜	75⅜
138	123⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	200	136¼	136	136	..
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	40	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	..
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	200	62⅜	62¾	62⅝	63½
82⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
310¾	193¼	9	Am Tel& T	900	220⅜	218¼	218½	220⅜
181	115	7	Am Type	100	219	219	219	..
199	50	1g	Am Wat W	4000	91¾	89	89⅞	92¼
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	1300	10⅞	8½	10⅜	8
158½	15½	..	Am Woolpf	100	22	22	25⅞	22¾
491¾	7	..	Am Zinc	2200	11	9	9¾	9¾
111¾	49⅜	6	Am Zinc pf	400	65½	61⅝	65	63¾
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	66000	79¾	77	78	78½
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	400	36⅜	36	36	36
29⅝	10	2	Arch Dan	600	26¼	26	26	26¾
18⅝	3¾	..	Arm Ill A	300	6	6	6	6
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	800	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	100	62	62	62	..
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	700	6⅞	6	6⅝	6⅝
47¼	34½	..	Asso Oil	50	37¾	37	37¾	..
298¾	195¾	10	Atchison	600	220½	219⅜	219⅝	222
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	..
87⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	75
62⅝	46⅝	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	59	59	59	60
77⅞	30	1	Atl Refin	2300	38⅜	38	38¼	38¼
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	900	195⅜	190	190	195¼
11¾	3¼	..	Austin N	100	4	4	4	4
35½	4	..	Aupto Sales	400	6¼	6	6	6
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	38	38	38	37½
20	4½	..	Aviation	400	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
66⅜	15	1⅜	Baldwin	1200	24	22⅝	23⅜	24¼
125	109½	..	Baldwin pf	70	114	114	114	114
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	1400	116⅜	115⅛	116⅜	116⅜
81	15	4	Balt & O pf	200	80½	80	80½	80
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	100	64½	63½	64⅜	63
115	103¾	..	Bangor&A pf	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
49¼	20	2f	Barnsdall A	1700	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
328	12½	..	Beacon Oil	200	15	15	15	15
131	69	4	Beatrice	100	74	74	74	73⅞
101	45	3§	Beechnut	200	63	62⅜	63	61
347⅝	76	4.14	Belg NR ppf	1100	84	80½	81	84
104⅝	25	2	Bendix	1700	39¼	37¼	37¾	38⅜
60⅜	25	2	Best & Co	700	32	32	32	32⅜
140⅜	78⅛	6	Beth Steel	5700	94⅝	93¼	94⅜	93⅝
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	800	123	122¾	123	123
61⅝	32⅜	..	Bloomdale	100	24	24	24	..
55	20	1.60§	Bohn Alum	3300	55⅜	53	53⅜	53½
100⅝	53	3	Borden	600	67	65⅜	66	65¼
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	1500	34⅜	34	34⅜	34
65⅜	8⅝	..	Briggs	3900	18½	15⅝	16	16
53⅞	14	..	Brockway	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
82¼	70¼	7	Brockway pf	20	70	70	70	70
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	600	66¼	64¼	64⅞	65¾
92⅝	76½	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	85½	85	85	84⅜
248⅝	99	5	Bklyn Un G	100	134¼	134¼	134¼	131
121	113⅜	7	Brown Sh pf	10	113½	113½	113½	113½
55¾	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	600	19⅝	19	19	19
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	1100	32¼	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
50	26½	2½	Bucy Cv pf	400	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
22⅞	8½	1f	Budd Mfg	100	11	11	11	10⅝
12½	7¾	1	Budd Wheel	200	9½	9⅜	9½	..
34	21¾	3	Bulova Wtch	300	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	28⅛
26⅛	8	8	Burns Br A	100	100	100	100	..
96⅞	29	.80§	Burroughs	3100	46¾	43¼	45	46⅜
89⅜	31¾	2§	Bush Term	100	36	36	36	36
110⅞	91¾	7	Bush T deb	20	104½	104⅜	104½	104¾
16	3	.50	Butte Cop	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	1400	5	4½	4½	5
42	17½	..	Butterick	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1400	91⅞	88½	90	91¾
84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	100	67	67	67	66⅜
8	1	..	Callahan	1000	1	1	1	1
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	300	89⅝	88	88	89½
61⅜	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	2000	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32¾
49½	19	2	Campbell	300	19½	19	19½	19¼
98⅜	45	5	Canada Dry	700	65½	64¼	64¼	63⅞
265⅜	185	10	Can Pac	200	190⅜	189	189½	189
48⅝	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	1000	27½	27	27	27¼
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	100	54¼	54	54	54¼
467	130	6	Case Thresh	100	192½	192½	192½	195
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	10¼	9⅜	10¼	10½
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	30	70	70	70	..
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	5400	46⅝	4	45	44⅞
48⅜	21	1½	Cen Agurites	2000	25⅝	25⅛	26⅛	26
59⅜	27¼	2	Cen Alloy	900	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	31⅝
120	52¾	6	Cerro de P	1700	65⅜	64¼	64⅝	65⅜
32	10⅞	..	Cert-Teed	100	13⅞	13	13½	..
80¾	18	4.20	Checker Cab	200	38⅛	38	38	38⅜
92	42½	3	Ches Corp	300	64	64	64	64
278¾	160	10	Ches & Onio	100	203	203	203	209½
43	15	..	Chi & E Ill	300	15	14¼	15	15
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	4300	39⅜	36⅜	39½	37
66⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	37⅜	36⅜	37	37½
44⅜	16	..	Chi M&SP	900	24¼	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
65⅝	38½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	42½	42⅛	42⅝	43¼
108½	75	5	Chi & NW	300	85	84½	85	84⅞
143½	101	7	Chi RI	100	114⅛	114⅞	114⅛	114
103¼	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	400	101	100¼	100¼	99⅝
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107	107	107	..
59	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	25⅛	25	25⅛	..
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	400	59⅜	59	59	60
135	26	3	Chrysler	24700	37⅝	36⅛	36⅜	38
62⅜	39½	3.60†	City Ice	4500	42	41	41	41
27	7¾	1	City Stores	2200	10	9½	9⅜	9⅞
275	240	8	CI CC&StL	10	250	240	240	..
72¾	34½	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	37	37	37	37
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	134	124	134	..
50⅝	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	48⅜	48¾	48¾	48⅞
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	1600	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16
78⅛	27¾	..	Colo F&I	1100	40⅜	40	40½	40¼
80	65½	4	Colo So Ipf	10	70	70	70	..
140	52	2	Col Gas	2000	75⅜	73½	74⅜	75⅝
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
344	105	4§	Col Carbon	2200	176⅜	173	175¼	176
105⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	200	3	3	3	3
88⅞	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	15800	30¾	29½	30	30
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	900	25	24½	25	25⅜
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr Ipf	100	77	77	77	77
79	65	6½	Com Cr Ipfxw	400	40	39½	40	40⅜
51⅝	28	3	Com Cr A	400	34	33½	34	..
63	20¼	1	Com Sol	4400	30	29¾	29¼	29⅞
246	105	4	Comwith Pw	200	123	123	123	..
25⅝	10	5a	Cmwlth & So	34700	14⅝	13½	14	14⅜
25¾	11	..	Congoleum	2100	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
25⅝	19	2	Con Film	100	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	17
183¾	80¼	4	Con Gas	3500	109⅝	98⅜	99¼	99⅝
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	600	100	99⅝	99⅞	100
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf	300	51	51	51	51
3¼	⅛	..	Con Textile	1100	1	1	1	1
23½	12	1.20	Container A	1100	19	13¼	13	13¼
45⅞	23⅞	1	Conte Shares	500	32	30¾	30⅝	31
90	25½	..	Cont Bak A	400	45	44½	44½	44⅞
15⅜	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	600	6¼	6	6	6¼
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89½	89½	89½	89½
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	800	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	51¼
28⅝	6¾	.80	Cont Motors	300	6	5⅞	6	6
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	8900	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	23⅛
126⅜	76	3f	Corn Prod	1000	90⅝	89	89⅞	89½
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prod pf	50	141⅜	141½	141½	..
82¼	20¼	2§	Coty	2900	28¼	26	27	28½
125	15	1§	Crosley	2800	18¼	17	17	18¼
31	24	2f	Cream of W	200	26⅞	26	26	25⅞
121¾	71	5f	Crucible	100	88½	88½	88½	89¾
38	⅛	..	C Cane pf ct	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
116⅜	103	7	Crucible pf	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	400	10½	10	10¼	10
1⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ct	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	500	7⅝	7½	7⅞	7¼
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	10	59	59	59	..
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	900	46½	46¼	46⅜	..
30⅝	6⅜	..	Curtis W	3300	8⅝	7⅝	8	8
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtis W A	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	100	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	161¾
169⅜	120¼	6	Del Lac&W	400	140	139¾	140	140
77⅜	49	..	Denv RG pf	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
385	151	8	Det Edison	100	200	200	200	200¼
64⅞	20	2	Devoe & R A	400	32	31⅜	32	..
164	117	8	Diamond M	30	140¼	140¼	140¼	140
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
231	80	4f	Dupont	2300	118	116	118	117⅜
119⅜	107½	6	Dupont deb	100	117	117	117	117⅜
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..
102	90	8	Duplan S pf	40	100	100	100	..
100⅞	96⅛	8	Duquesne pf	200	100	100	100	..
264⅜	150	5f	East Kodak	100	176⅜	176	176½	176
39½	19	1.50†	Eastern RM	300	23¼	22⅜	23⅜	22
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1400	29¾	28¼	29	29⅜
39⅝	4	2½	Eitingon	100	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
112⅜	39	6½	Elitingon pf	100	41	41	41	..
174	50	6	Elec Auto L	2500	84⅜	81	82	85
115	102⅜	7	El Auto pf	10	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	106½
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
86⅜	29¼	1	Elec P&L	5800	51⅜	50¼	51½	52¾
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	200	107	106⅜	107	107
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	72	71	71	70¼
24	7⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	80	13	13	13	13
124¼	108¾	7	End John pf	100	107½	107¼	107½	..
79⅜	31	1½	Eng P S	700	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	40
42	31½	2	Equit Big	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	40
47¼	41¾	..	Erie	1000	51	50¼	50¾	51
66¼	55½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	..
63⅞	52	4	Erie 2 pf	100	57½	57⅜	57½	57¼
54	26	4	Eureka Vac	300	36¼	36	36	36¼
73⅜	15	2½†	Evans AutoL	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
13⅜	3⅜	..	Fairbanks	1400	9⅞	9	9⅝	9½
54⅞	29⅜	3	Fairb Morse	200	36	36	36	34½
110⅞	101½	7	Fairb M pf	20	102	102	102	102¾
56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	34½	33½	34⅝	33⅞
33	25½	..	Fed Dept St	200	32	32	32	32½
123	47½	3.60	Fidelity Ins	100	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..
107	84	6½	Fllepe pf	50	95	95	95	..
87	24⅜	1.60	Firestone T	300	33½	32⅞	33	32
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	200	53	52⅝	53	53
89⅝	83⅝	8	Firestn T pf	300	86	86	86	86
20½	2¾	..	Fisk Rubber	100	3½	3¼	3⅝	3½
72½	7¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	120	15¾	15	15¾	15
82½	8	..	Flsk 1pfcv f	50	15	15	15	..
82⅜	32⅜	4	Follansbee B	100	38	38	38	38¼
95	38	..	Foster & Wh	200	62½	61⅞	62½	61⅜
69⅝	12⅜	..	Foundation	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
105⅜	19¼	4	Fox A	47500	23½	21½	22⅜	22⅜
110	34⅜	7	Frank-Sm pf	20	96	96	96	97
54⅞	23¾	4f	Freeport Tx	3100	42⅜	41⅝	42	42¼
33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	500	6	6	6	6
83½	65¾	5	Gamewell	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	70¾
25	3	..	Gardner M	600	4½	4½	4½	4
123½	75	4§	Gen Am Tk	6700	104⅞	101½	102⅞	114
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	400	49⅜	49¼	49¼	50⅜
140	121	8	Gen Bak pf	20	124	124	124	121
80⅜	24	2	Gen Bronze	1100	25½	25½	25½	..
61	27	..	Gen Cable	100	26	26	26	27
120⅛	63¼	4	Gen Cable A	300	67	66	67	66
107⅛	102	7	Gen Cable pf	200	105⅞	105½	105⅞	105¼
63¼	55¼	..	Gen Elec n wl	28700	61⅞	60¼	60⅝	62
403	168⅛	6	Gen Elec	10800	245⅛	238¼	240	245¼
111⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1900	114	111	111⅜	114⅝
81⅜	35	3	Gen Foods	3700	49¼	47¾	49¼	48⅝
112	59⅜	1½†	Gen G&E A	500	69⅜	69¼	69½	67⅝
116½	99	7	GenG & E 7%	70	105	105	105	..
135	111⅛	8	Gen G&E 8%	200	120	119⅝	120	117⅞
89¼	50	3f	Gen Mills	200	51⅜	50½	51⅝	50¼
91⅜	34⅜	2f	Gen Motors	23600	41⅜	40¾	40⅝	41⅜
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	700	120⅜	119⅝	120½	120¼
52	30	4	Geh O Ad A	100	16⅜	16¼	16¼	..
98	20	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	34⅜	33⅝

PRICES FIRM IN MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Trading Slow in Short Week —Print Cloth Leads in Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—With a holiday in the middle of the week, business in the primary cotton cloth market was mostly of a routine character. Buyers were reluctant to add last-minute items to their books on the eve of taking the annual inventory.

Most of the business transacted was in minimum lots for filling-in purposes, but there were a few exceptions scattered throughout the two final days of the year when sales amounting to as high as 500 pieces were consummated.

The three final days of the week witnessed rather light trading, but prices were held firm and the trade seems expectant of a very satisfactory volume of trade in 1930. There is still considerable doubt, however, as to whether the expected demand will command prices sufficient to yield a satisfactory profit.

Great pressure is being exerted to continue the curtailment program throughout this month in the hope that demand will equal production.

The print cloth division was the most active section, with the narrow goods leading. The 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard sold at 4¾c and the 28-inch 7.30-yard at 5c. The standard widths, such as 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 7c and 8c respectively. The 60x48s 6.25-yard moved at 5⅞c for spot but at 6c for future delivery. The 80 squares 4.00-yard were obtained at 9½c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard at 8¾c.

Pressure on Sheeting Prices

There were some efforts in the sheeting division to procure goods under the ruling prices. The construction involved was the 40-inch 4.25-yard which is said to have sold at 7c in one instance, where the price is usually 7⅛ to 7¼c. The 3.75-yard of the same width brought 8¼c which was ⅛c under the market. The 36-inch 5.50-yard moved at 5¾c.

The 37-inch drills 4.00-yard and 2.75-yard, sold at 10½ to 10¾c, and the 30-inch 76x58s 2.50-yard at 13¼ to 13½c. The osnaburgs 40-inch 3.50-yard sold at 7¾c for second quality. Pajama checks sold at 8¼c for the 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard, and at 10c for the 88 squares 4.00-yard.

Carded lawns sold in a small way at 7¼c for the 36-inch 72x60s 10.00-yard, and at 9½c for the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard. Carded sateens brought 8½c for the 37½-inch 64x72s 5.25-yard, and at 10½c for the 64x104s 4.37-yard.

The recent heavy sales of carded broadcloths have served to clear the congestion of surplus stocks, making the price situation very much firmer. The 80x68s 4.75-yard sold at 7⅝c and the 90x60s at 9c southern to 9¼c eastern. The 100x60s were firm at 9½c, and the 112x60s brought from 10½ to 10¾c.

Fine and Fancy Goods

In the fine and fancy goods section sales were moderate and scattered over a number of varieties, with prices still on the low level of recent weeks.

Mills look forward to a hazy demand for fine and fancy dress and drapery goods, but are not so sanguine as to the possibility of obtaining prices which will give them a satisfactory profit.

Many former coarse-goods mills have been purchased during the last year by public utility companies and remodeled to produce fine goods. Inasmuch as the fine-goods mills have already suffered from overproduction this increase in capacity foreshadows still greater competition for such goods as are demanded.

Combed lawns sold in fair volume at 13 to 13½c for the 84x80s 11.00-yard, and at 14¼ to 14½c for the 96x100s 7.00-yard. Pongees brought 10¼c for the 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard, and 11¼c for the same count 38-inch and 6.25-yard. Ordinary hard-twist voiles moved at 8½ to 9c, while the extra hard twist brought from 10½ to 10¾c.

The 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard combed sateens sold at 17⅝ to 18c, and the 96x160s 4.50-yard at 20½ to 21c. The 39-inch organdies 68x56s 11.00-yard brought 8c, and the 40-inch 76x68s 13.50-yard 12¾ to 13c.

Sales of Mixtures

Cotton-and-rayon goods 64x48s sold at 12½c with foreign, and from 12½c to 12¾c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s with 32-filament rayon brought 17¼c, and with 60-filament rayon 18½c. Rayon-and-cotton dobbies 80x56s with foreign rayon sold at 17c to 17¼c, and with domestic rayon at 17¼c to 17½c.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier rayon 60-filament brought from 20½c to 21c, and with 32-filament rayon 18¾c to 18¾c.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon moved at 26½c to 29c and celanese voiles 39-inch 64x64s, with 75-denier at 33c to 35c. Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150-denier rayon warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 42c to 42½c.

The 40-inch 84x60s celanese taffetas sold at 51c, and the 92x40s 35½-inch rayon taffetas at 27½c. The 39-inch rayon twills 88x44s brought from 28½ to 29¼c. Silk-and-cotton 35-inch 96x100s 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 16⅞ to 17c, and the 96x104s 22-26 two-end cantons at 26 to 26½c. The 35-inch 96-squares tussahs moved at 25c, and the 34-inch 80x52s at 16 to 16¼c.

Tire fabric interest has increased and a number of fair sized sales were noted throughout the week, which were taken to indicate the beginning of buying activity in this section. Carded Egyptian cords 28s 5-2-ply sold at 37¼c, and the combed of the same description at 53¼c.

Carded native peeler cords 23s 5-3-ply using 1 1-16-inch native staple brought 43½c.

The cotton duck section showed slightly greater interest with a few sales of moderate quantity at no material change in prices.

COPPER BUYING GAINS

NEW YORK—Copper buying is in better volume and apparently copper has turned the corner. American Telephone & Telegraph Company is understood to have placed orders for a large tonnage of copper to be delivered throughout 1930. General Electric has placed orders for a good tonnage of copper to be delivered during the next two months. Specifications are coming in better volume to fabricators and foreign buying of copper is slightly better.

BERLIN—The Berlin Municipal Traffic Company is negotiating with a syndicate, headed by Dillon, Read & Co. of New York, for a credit of $25,000,000. The syndicate insists upon waiting until the financial situation in Germany is further stabilized before granting the credit, however.

LERNER STORES SALES UP

NEW YORK—Lerner Stores reports December sales of $3,383,160, an increase of 50.8 per cent over December, 1928. For the year the total was $19,085,302, an increase of 37.7 per cent over 1928.

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK—Kings County Trust Company earned $195.48 a share last year, compared with $149.43 in 1928. The last half of 1929 was even more profitable than the first six months, which showed earnings of $81.20 a share.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	84	83
Alleghany 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	140	138⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104	104
Am T & T deb 5½s '42	107	106⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104½	104½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88¾	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82½	83½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	90	90
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	93½	93¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91⅝	91⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73¼	73¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	99
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	102	102
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '55	106	106
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅞
Broadway con	40	40
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¾	98¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101¼	101¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98½	98½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	60	60
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94½	94⅝
Can Nat Ry 58	100⅝	100⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅛	111
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97¼	97¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101½	101½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92	92
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅝	102⅝
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108	108
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	94⅞	94⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97⅜	97⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	65½
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	55¼	55¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72½	72½
Chi & NW 4½s '87	100⅛	100
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88½	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅜	95⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93½	93½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104⅝	104⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅜	104⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99½	99½
Clev U Term 5s '72	102⅜	102⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅝	106⅝
Colonial 6s ct	73⅛	73⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	85
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	26⅛	26⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81¼	81¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	43	43
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¾	92¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99½	99½
East Tenn Iron	100	100
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	82	82
Erie cv 4s A '53	83¼	83¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	83⅛	83
Erie gen 4s '96	87	87
Erie 5s '67	97¼	97
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	111	111
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75¼	75
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	100⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93⅞	93½
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69½	69½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98	98
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105	105
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97½	97½
Houston E&WTex&Waco 6s	99⅜	99⅜
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	98⅜	98⅜
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '34	109½	109½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	69¾	69¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62¾	62¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	87½	87½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90½	90¼
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	123½	123½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Kinney Co 7½s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Lautaro Nit 6s '54	80⅝	80⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91⅝	91⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	100⅝
L&N 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57	56
Madket St Ry gold 7s '40	93	93
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	102	101¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89⅞	89⅞
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	88	88
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	99¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	100	100
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	101⅞	101⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82½	82½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	98½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¼	98½
N E T & T 5s '52	108	108
N O T & M 5s B '54	97½	97½
NYC&HR gen 4s '98	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Dock 4s '51	82½	82½
N Y Edison $s '44	103½	103½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	77	77
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78	78
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	64	64
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23¼	23¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅜	99⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
Norf 9o rfg 5s A '61	58½	58½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64¼	64¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98½	98½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110½	110½
Ohio Riv 5s ct	100	100
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	71½	71½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104	104
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90¼	89¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101⅝
Pac of Mo 4s '38 2d	98¾	97⅜
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '20	100½	100⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105	105
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	40½	39⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78	78
Penn RR gtd 4s '51	99	99
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98¾	98½
Penn RR con 4½s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99½	99⅛
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106⅝	106⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Penn RR col 7s '30	100½	100⅜
Penn RR col 4s '52	90¾	90⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '53	85½	85
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94½	94¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	28¼	28¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
PiPtts CC&StL 5s A '70	106⅝	106⅝
Pitts CC&STL 5s B '75	106½	106½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96½	96½
Portland Railway 5s '30	97¼	97¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅜	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83	83
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103	103
Pub Svc El & G 4½s '67	98	98
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	52½	52½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅝	98⅝
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94	92½
Repub Stl RR NJ col 4s '51	92¼	92¼
Rep Brass 6s '48	102½	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100⅞	100½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91	91
Rio G & W col 4s '49	91	91
Richfield Oil 6s ct	96½	96½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '38	96	95⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	88⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	91	90½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100¼	100⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	101½	101½
St L & S W 1st 4s '89	86	86
St Mo Bridge 5s	100	100
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Sw Fla & Wn 5s	99¾	99¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	50	50
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66¾	66¾
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	50	45
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	53	53
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48½	47½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	68½	68½
Shell Union 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50	47
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95	94⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93¼	92⅝
Solway Am Inv 5s	94	94
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	96⅜	95⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95¾
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91¼	91¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	108	107⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	117⅝	117⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	122⅞
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅝	96⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89¾	89¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	45	45
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	98½	98½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¾
Ter RR Asso Stl. rfg 4s '53	89⅝	89⅝
Tex Corp 5s '44 ret	101⅝	101⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '70	101	100⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '50	50	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¼	28
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	99½	99½
Tol Wal V & O 4½s B	98¼	98¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Ulster & Del 5s '28 sta	84½	84½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¾	98¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¼	88½
U S Rubber 5s '47	84⅝	84⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100¼
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93½	93¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	99¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87¾	87
Vera Cruz & P 4½s '34	9	9
Vertientes Cugar 7s '42	62	62
Va Ry 5s '62	104	104
Wabash 4½s '78	91¾	91¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅞	99⅝
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	103¾	103¾
Walworth 6s '45	86½	86½
Warner Quinn 6s '39	88	88
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101¾	103
West Shore 4s 2361	89	88
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	80¾	80½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	96
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un coll 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6s '36	109	109
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	90	90
Wheel & LE 1st 5s O	99	99
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	102¾	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	74	74
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	25	25
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	99
Youngstown 5s	101¼	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100¾
Wis tCen 4s S & D div '26	80½	80½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 7	Last Jan 6
3½s '47	99.13	99.13	99.13	99.13	99.16
1st 4¼s '47	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.30
1st 4s reg. 9s		9s	9s	9s	
4th 4¼s '33	101.8	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.9
US 3¾s '43	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.17
US 3¾s '47	99.20	99.23	99.20	99.23	99.21
US 4¼s '52	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.5

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	82⅞
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	65	64¾
Agr Mtg Bkk 7s '47	65	65
Akershus 5s '63	88½	88½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	71	71
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	68	68
Antioquia 7s B '45	71⅝	71
Antioquia 7s D '45	71⅝	71¾
Antioquia 7s	70	70
Antwerp 5s '58	92½	92½
Argentine 5½s '62	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s uJne '59	96⅜	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¼	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96½	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅛	96
Ausgralia 4½s '57	82⅝	82⅝
Australia 5s '55	94⅜	94⅜
Australia 5s '57	94	94
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 rcts.	86	85
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91⅜	91⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	109⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	93	92½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	86½	86½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98	98
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	77¼	76¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	94	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Brazil (Con Fd Ry) 7s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75½	75
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¼	74½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	97⅜	97⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98¼	97⅝
Bremen 7s '35	99	98½
Brisbane 5s '58	85	85
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84¼	84
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81½	81
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	94⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96½	96½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	90⅛	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	99⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	90⅝	90¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	67⅝	67½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70⅝	70¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70¼	70
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89⅝	89
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98	98
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95	93
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111	111
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅝	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s cuf/s '32	97⅜	97⅜
Duke Price Pwr 6s	103⅜	103½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	95⅞
Dresden 7s '45	97	97
Dutch E I 6s '47	101½	101⅜
Dutch E I sf '62	101⅝	101⅝
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	104⅞
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92½	92½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93¾	92½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98¾	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅛	104
French Nat SS 7s '49		
French (Rep) 7s '49	113½	112⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119¼	118½
German 7s '49	107	106⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '58	86½	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79⅞	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93	92¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	78
Germ G E 6s '48	92½	92½
Germ G E 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98¼
Greek 6s '68	82¼	81½
Hamburg 6s '46	93	93
Harpen 6s '49 ww	88	88
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B	91¼	91¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86⅜	86⅜
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91	91
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	82½	82½
Irish Free State 5s '50	87	87
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	92⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼	98
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¾	94⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102½	102
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78½	78½
Karstadt 6s '43	70½	69⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¼	93¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	86	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102¾	102½
Medellin 6½s '54	66	65¾
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	17	17
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	82	82
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Minas 6½s '58	71	71
Minas 6½s '59 ct	71	71
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	102¼	102¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
Montevid (City) 6s '59	92¼	92¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	93¾	93¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103	103
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	88½	87¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	95¾	95¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	97⅜	97⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102	102⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	88¼	88¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88⅝	88½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95½	95¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo Gas & El 5s '63	90⅝	90⅝
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	105	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100	100
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	71⅝	71⅝
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71⅜
Peru 6s '61 '53 xw	71⅞	70⅝
Peru 7s '53	94¼	94¼
Poland 6s '40	77	77
Poland 7s '47	83½	82
Poland 8s '50	95½	95½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108¼	108¼
Rhine West '52 xw	88	86½
Rhine West '53 xw	85	85
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A. H. KIECKHEFER DOWNS LAYTON

Reiselt and Hall Are Only Undefeated Survivors in Billiard Race

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	HR	P.C.
Otto H. Reiselt	4	0	8	1.000
Allan Hall	3	0	10	1.000
John Layton	3	1	8	.750
G. L. Copulos	2	1	6	.667
August H. Kieckhefer	2	1	7	.667
Tilford S. Denton	0	3	5	.000
Charles E. Jordan	0	4	6	.000
Harry Schuler	0	4	6	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John Layton, the present champion, received his first setback in his attempt to retain the United States three-cushion billiards championship Monday when August H. Kieckhefer of Chicago defeated the Moberly star, 50 to 38, in the final game of the day at the Palm Garden. Layton was in very bad form, and was almost helpless in his position play at the finish, while Kieckhefer was little better, and only just managed to finish the game after 58 innings, 50 to 38. As a result, Otto H. Reiselt, the Philadelphian, and Allan Hall, the added starter, formerly of St. Louis, now in Chicago, are the only undefeated survivors of the play. Both won easily in the play Monday, Hall defeating Harry Schuler in the afternoon, 50 to 18, while Reiselt disposed of Tilford S. Denton in the first evening game, 50 to 37.

The fourth winner of the day was G. L. Copulos, who had the hardest sort of a struggle to defeat Charles E. Jordan, the Los Angeles surprise, who lacks only experience to make a great player. The score was 50 to 45.

Allan Hall continued his victorious career in the first game of the afternoon, and is now playing himself into the form that carried him so high in the series two years ago. He met with little opposition from Schuler, but maintained a fair pace at that, and ran out his 50 in 43 innings, ending with an unfinished run of 5, his best of the afternoon. The score by innings:

Allan Hall—1 0 2 2 0 0 3 0 3 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 4 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 4 1 1 3 0 0
1 1 1 2 0 2 5—50. High run—5. Innings—43.

Schuler—0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0
0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 0 0 1 2—18. High run—2. Innings—42.

Copulos, encountering the newcomer, Jordan, was far below his past form, and though he won, he had the narrowest sort of an escape from defeat. Jordan was still the most brilliant player in the tourney, but his lack of experience, this being his first appearance in United States championship play, led him to overlook many easy chances, and this finally proved too great a handicap, as Copulos, playing steadily, held the upper hand from the middle game to the finish, and finally ran out the quota in his sixty-first turn at the table. A curious feature of the finish was the use by the two players of each other's balls, which resulted in the charge of a safety against Jordan. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—1 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 1 8 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 8 1 1 1
0 0 2 0 0 0 1 5 2 5 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1
2 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 3—50. High run—5. Innings—61.

C. E. Jordan—0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 4
0 0 1 0 8 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 3 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 8 0 3 0 1
1 1 2 0 3 1 0 3 8 0 0—45. High run—4. Innings—61.

Denton led through the earlier part of his game with Reiselt, but the latter did not wait to the finish, as had Layton in his game with the Kansas City player, to take the lead, but overtook him at the thirty-second inning, and held the advantage to the end by a series of short runs. The score by innings:

O. H. Reiselt—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0
2 0 1 1 2 8 0 2 4 0 0 1 3 8 0 0 0 3 3
3 2 3 2 3 0 0 8 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 1—50. High run—4. Innings—48.

T. S. Denton—2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 1
3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 8 0 3 0 2
0 0 0 0 1 8 3 1 8 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—37. High run—3. Innings—48.

Layton was better than his opponent in the early part of their contest, but after leading at 26 to 15 at the end of the thirtieth inning, he lapsed badly in control, complaining of inability to see his shots correctly and Kieckhefer gradually gained on him, until he climbed into the lead in his part of the forty-seventh inning, with a run of 5, his best of the game, and then resorted to safety play to hold the balance for the rest of the game. Layton also resorted to safety play, and not until the fifty-eighth inning was Kieckhefer able to bring the game to an end. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 0
1 0 0 1 8 0 1 1 0 3 2 1 2 0 2 2 0 0
1 8 5 0 0 4 1 8 1 1 1 0 2 8 2—50. High run—5. Innings—58.

John Layton—3 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0
1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 2 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 8
1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 8 1 0 8 1 0 8 0 2 2 8 0 0
8 0 1—38. High run—5. Innings—58.
Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

Weiland and Stewart Lead Scoring List

Two center ice players are leaders in the National Hockey League scoring list, Weiland of Boston heading the United States division and Stewart of Montreal heading the Canadian group.

The diminutive Boston center now has a total of 31 points, compiled by 17 goals and 14 assists. After Weiland come three New York Ranger stars and two more Bruins, and incidentally all are on the same respective forward lines. Weiland is flanked on the wings by Gainor and Clapper, while Locuher, second in the list, teams with the Cook brothers and between them all they share the first six places in their group scoring list. United States division leading scorers:

Player and Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Weiland, Boston	17	14	31
Boucher, Rangers	13	16	29
Gainor, Boston	11	18	29
W. Cook, Rangers	15	13	28
Clapper, Boston	18	5	23
F. Cook, Rangers	15	7	22
Hay, Detroit	8	12	20
Cooper, Detroit	10	9	19
Lewis, Detroit	10	7	17
Goodfellow, Detroit	10	6	16

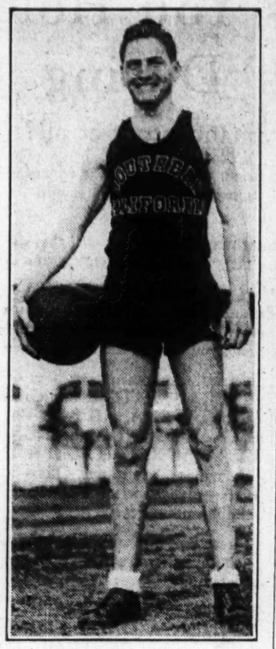
Stewart heads the Canadian group with a three-point margin over Hector Kilrea, Ottawa Senator left wing, who is closely followed by Clancy, Senator defenseman. Clancy, incidentally, heads the scoring among defensemen of both groups having 22 points. Sylvio Mantha of Canadiens is next with 15 points while Shore of Boston heads the American division defensemen with 12 points. Canadian division leading scorers:

Player and Team	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Stewart, Montreal	21	5	26
H. Kilrea, Ottawa	16	7	23
Clancy, Ottawa	14	8	22
Joliat, Canadiens	12	8	20
Siebert, Montreal	9	10	19
Morenz, Canadiens	13	4	17
Cotton, Toronto	11	6	17
Bailey, Toronto	8	9	17
Himes, Americans	7	10	17
Lamb, Ottawa	9	7	16

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 8, M. I. T. 1.
Bowdoin 2, Bates 1.
Wisconsin 7, Chicago A. A. 3.

Leads the Trojans



CAPT. J. W. LEHNERS '30
Southern California Basketball Team

Michigan Defeats Minnesota Quintet

While Illinois Downs Ohio State 'Big Nine' Basketball Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Michigan basketball team scored its first Western Conference triumph of the season by defeating the University of Minnesota, 32 to 17, here Monday night.

A criss-cross offensive, centered at the Minnesota foul line where the ballholder either passed or shot, baffled the Gophers and gave Michigan a 19-to-6 lead at the half. James Orwig '30 and T. T. Kanitz '30 proved a particularly effective combination in this play, the former getting four of his team's 13 field goals and the latter two.

Minnesota was able to hold Michigan for a time in the second half and at mid-period staged a rally that ended with the home team total at 17. The invaders with 25 points, again took command of play to increase their margin. The summary:

MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA
Kanitz, Wzas	lf....rg, Gadler, Karsner
Truskowski, Daniels, rf	lg, Schoening
Chapman, c	c, Norgaard, Nowotny
Orwig, Downing, lg	rf, Loose
Lovell, rg	lf, Sommer

Score—University of Michigan 32, University of Minnesota 17. Goals from floor—Orwig 4, Truskowski 3, Chapman 3, Kanitz 2, Daniels for Michigan; Loose 3, Sommer 2, Nowotny, Gadler for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Chapman 3, Orwig 2, Truskowski for Michigan; Norgaard 3 for Minnesota. Referee—Getchell. Umpire—Maloney.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—By flashing an attack when it was needed to protect an early lead and by erecting a stalwart defense when their opponents threatened, the University of Illinois basketball team won its opening Western Conference game from Ohio State University, here Monday night, 19 to 15. Ohio took the lead at the opening of the game, but then Illinois forged ahead, 6 to 5. They kept their small lead throughout the fray. The summary:

ILLINOIS	OHIO STATE
E. P. Kamp, Bartholomew, lf	rg, Fesler
Harper, rf	lg, Larkins, Hinghman
May, c	c, Wrigley, Condon
Kawal, lg	rf, Evans
Fencl, rg	lf, Ervin

Score—University of Illinois 19, Ohio State University 15. Goals from floor—Kawal 3, E. B. Kamp 2, Harper, May for Illinois; Erwin 5, Evans for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Kawal 2, Kamp, Bartholomew, Fencl for Illinois; Fesler 2, Evans for Ohio State. Referee—Frank Lane. Umpire—Dale Miller.

WOMEN'S SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Second Annual Tournament Will Be Held Feb. 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Miss Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, captain of the all-American field hockey team for seven consecutive seasons and second in the middle states tennis rankings, and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., former national tennis champion, will compete in the women's second annual national squash racquets championships which will begin at the Merion Cricket Club here Feb. 3.

Miss Townsend is a newcomer to squash, having only taken up the game this season. Mrs. Wightman was second to Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Boston for the individual championship last season. Boston also won the honors in the team matches.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira of Merion, who is in charge of the 1930 tourney, says to date she has heard nothing from Mrs. Howe. Miss Eleonora R. Sears, widely known sportswoman of Boston, wrote Mrs. Madeira she "hoped to play," but was not certain.

Teams from Boston, New York, Greenwich, Conn., Ardsley-on-Hudson, Philadelphia and possibly Cedarhurst, L. I., are expected to compete for city honors.

WHITE SOX REPORT FEB. 18

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago White Sox batterymen have been ordered by Manager Owen J. Bush to report at San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 18. The remainder of the squad will be due in camp about 10 days later.

TEAM OUTCOME IS UNCERTAIN

New Coach May Aid Basketball at University of Southern California

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—As the basketball squad of the University of Southern California prepares to open its 1930 Conference schedule on Jan. 10, followers of the Trojans differ in their opinions of how the team will fare this winter.

The two reasons are a new coach, J. M. Barry of Iowa, and the interesting fact that three sophomores have displaced veteran lettermen on the first five.

Those who view the situation optimistically, feel that the new Trojan mentor has much better material than his predecessors have had in recent years. Others, however, believe that Coach Barry is building for the future, and consequently will play his inexperienced men this year, regardless of the precentage column, in preparation for 1931.

Nine Lettermen Report

Nine men who received awards in 1929 are members of this year's squad. Two of these, Capt. J. W. Lehners '30 and F. W. Smith '30, are in the Trojans' starting line-up. Another, J. P. Mortensen '30, will undoubtedly succeed in making the first team by the time the Conference season arrives. With the exception of one week during the Christmas holidays, Mortensen has devoted his entire time since Sept. 15, to football.

Captain Lehners is a capable guard, covering more than his share of the floor expertly. He is a devout student of the game, is well liked by fellow members of the squad, and should be a fine captain.

W. W. Caldwell '32, who stands 6ft. 4in. in height and weighs 197 pounds, is the other regular guard. He has had three years of varsity competition, and should develop into a splendid defensive player.

The center position is being covered by Smith, who proved to be one of Troy's leading point getters during the 1929 season. He is 6ft. 3in. tall, and consequently gets more than his share of the tip-offs.

Two Sophomore Forwards

The two sophomore forwards are J. H. Gardner '32 and W. R. Pierce '32. Gardner formally starred at Redlands High School and last year was one of the finest players developed on the Trojan freshman squad. Pierce is a transfer from Citrus Junior College. While there he was awarded letters in four sports, including basketball, and made one of the finest athletic records ever achieved.

The four men who were letter-winners last year and have been displaced at forward are G. A. Boelter '31, H. T. Cano '30, H. A. Hirdler '30, and A. T. Nibley '30. Of the four it is believed that Nibley has the best chance of returning to a starting position, although it is extremely doubtful even in his case.

Two veteran guards who are now substitutes are R. D. Harris '31 and J. W. Truher '31. Both show considerable service last year and should play more this season.

Open Season at Oakland

The Trojans open their Conference season away from home, meeting the University of California, champions in 1929, at Oakland on Jan. 10 and 11. Despite the graduation of Capt. L. G. Corbin '29, California's All-Coast center for the last three years, the Bears are expected to place another team of championship quality on the floor and if the Trojans can go through these first two contests successfully, they will have an exceptionally fine start.

One week later, a two-game series with Stanford University is to be played on the Trojans' home court, the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, and on Jan. 25 Southern California meets the University of California at Los Angeles in the first of a three-game series for the unofficial "city championship," as well as an official Pacific Coast Conference game.

The third game with California is to be played on Jan. 31, that with Stanford on Feb. 8, while the two remaining games with U. C. L. A. will be played on Feb. 15 and 22.

Coach Barry brings to Southern California years of valuable experience in basketball in the middle West. He is the advocator of the substitution of the ball being put into play by a toss in from the sidelines, instead of the customary tip-off. Many believe that this radical change will be adopted during 1930.

LOCAL AID FOR WOMEN GOLFERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Women golfers of the Chicago district are to have their tournament affairs conducted under the wing of a local organization next summer, as the result of the creation of a new body here. In the past, the Women's Western Golf Association, a large sectional group that takes in a great deal of territory, has been running the Chicago, as well as sectional events. The Chicago events are now to be taken over by the Chicago auxiliary of the W. W. G. A., of which Mrs. E. L. Ives of Exmoor Country Club, has been elected president, and Mrs. W. W. Harther of Exmoor, chairman of the executive committee. One of the first moves of the Chicago organization, it is planned, will be the development of a Chicago district tournament, in which public parks and daily fee course players will be admitted. The auxiliary will provide its own tournament prizes instead of accepting contributions toward trophy funds from the W. W. G. A. Territory of the new body includes clubs, in a 100-mile radius of Chicago, which takes in parts of Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

HUNTER WINS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., turned in a 77 over the No. 2 course here Monday, to win the medal in the qualifying round for the sixth annual mid-January tournament. The Bay State golfer, who already has won two tournaments here this season, went out in 43 and came back in 34, finishing seven strokes ahead of his nearest rival, R. W. Smith of Greensburg, Pa., who was out in 44 and back in 40.

MARYLEBONE CRICKETERS WIN

INVERCARGILL, N. Z. (Canadian Press)—The Marylebone Cricket Club's team, now visiting New Zealand, defeated a Southland eleven Monday by an innings and 104 runs. The M. C. C. scored 309 and Southland was dismissed for 105 and 100, aggregate 205. Woolley took six wickets for 50 runs in Southland's first innings and Legge six for 24 in the second.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 44

SYLVIO MANTHA

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1923-24 season with Canadiens of the National Hockey League. He was born April 14, 1902, at Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He is a right-hand shot, is 5ft. 10in. in height, weighs about 170 pounds and plays defense. His record:

1920-21—Imperials, Montreal City League.
1921-22—Imperials, Montreal City League.
1922-23—Montreal Nationals, Montreal City League.
1923-24—Canadiens, National Hockey League.
1924-25—Canadiens, National Hockey League.
1925-26—Canadiens, National Hockey League.
1926-27—Canadiens, National Hockey League.
1927-28—Canadiens, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Canadiens, National Hockey League.

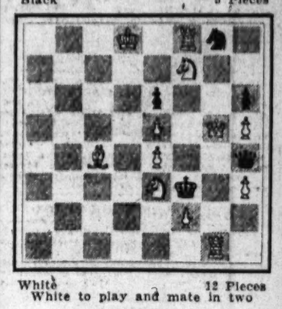
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1163

By A. Mari

Black 5 Pieces

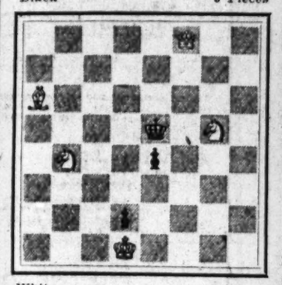


White to play and mate in two 12 Pieces

PROBLEM NO. 1164

By W. Korteling

Black 3 Pieces



White to play and mate in three 5 Pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1161. R-QR5

No. 1162.		
1.	K-Kt5	KtxPch
2.	BxRch	
1.	———	Kt-K3ch
2.	KtxRch	
1.	———	Kt-B3 or R3
2.	BxRch	
1.	———	BxKtch
2.	QxBch	

Prob. Comp. } B-R5
A. Ellerman }

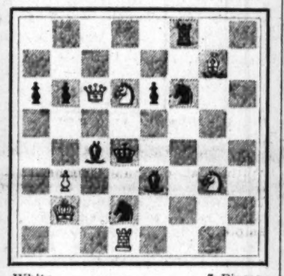
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Self Unpinning of Two Black Pieces

This problem illustrates a bifurcation of the theme previously dealt with. This means that Black's defenses release pins of two black pieces, at the same time allowing other mates to operate. To defend White's threat Q-K4 mate, Black must release either of his knights, permitting a different mate.

By H. Moller

Black 9 Pieces



White to play and mate in two 7 Pieces

NOTES

For the third time in as many years the Harvard Chess team won the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton tournament held during the Christmas holidays at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. The Crimson team won eight of its last eight games, breaking even in the two first rounds. W. A. Robertson of Harvard, who did not lose a game last year, did even better in this tournament, winning all four of his games. The final standing was Harvard 12—4, Princeton 7½—8½, Yale 4½—11½. Thus Harvard retains possession of the Belden-Stephens Trophy, which was first won by Princeton, then by Yale, and has been held by Harvard ever since.

After two rounds of play, Capablanca leads the annual Christmas tournament at Hastings, England. Other contestants are Maroczy of Hungary, Dr. Vidmar of Jugoslavia, Takacs of Austria, Miss Vera Menchik of Russia and Sir George A. Thomas, Price, Sergeant and Yates of England.

The following game was played in the St. Petersburg tournament of 1914. It was awarded the brilliancy prize and is an outstanding example of Dr. Tarrasch's play in the heyday of his chess career.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Nimzowitsch White	Tarrasch Black	Nimzowitsch White	Tarrasch Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Q-B2(e)	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4(a)	18 KtxKt	P-Q5!!(f)
3 P-QB4	PxP	19 PxP	BxPch
4 P-K3(b)	Kt-KB3	20 B	Q-R5ch
5 B-Q3(c)	Kt-B3	21 K-Kt	BxP
6 Castles	B-Q3	22 P-B3	KR-K
7 P-QKt3	Castles	23 Kt-K4	Q-R5ch
8 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	24 K-B2	BxR
9 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	25 P-Q5(g)	P-B4
10 R-B	Q-K2	26 Q-B3	Q-Kt7ch
11 BPxP(d)	KPxP	27 K-K3	RxKtch
12 Kt-R4	P-Kt3	28 PxR	P-B5ch!
13 Kt(R4)-B3	QR-Q	29 KxP	R-Bch
14 PxP	PxP	30 K-K5	Q-R7ch
15 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	31 K-K6	R-Kch
16 BxKt	BxB	32 K-Q7	B-Kt4 mate(h)

(a) This leads by transposition to a defense of the Queen's Gambit Declined named for and developed by the player of the black pieces.

(b) This move is not in accordance with analysis made since 1914. Nowadays something like this would follow: 4, BPxP, KPxP; 5, Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 6, P-KKt3, Kt-B3; 7, B-Kt2, B-K2; 8, Castles, Castles; 9, PxP, PxP; 10, Kt-QR4, B-K2; 11, B-K3, as played by Reti at Pistyan, 1922.

(c) Almost as soon then was characteristically leaving the usual lines, Kt-B3 brings about Tarrasch's "normal position" for the variation.

(d) As a general rule, whoever disturbs the center pawns first in this sort of position gets a bad game. Q-K2 is probably better.

(e) The position is very difficult for White. Having simplified the center to create a doubtful weakening of Black's king side pawns he finds himself confronted with two perfectly placed black bishops, which offer unlimited opportunities for combination play.

(f) A fine move, threatening to sacrifice both bishops.

(g) If RxB, Q-R7ch wins the white queen.

(h) A magnificent combination with a problem-like finish.

There is a vast amount of so-called "old stuff" which is occasionally encountered in amateur play. The recent H-Y-P tournament caught one Harvard player unawares when Stern of Princeton worked an old trap in the Giuoco Piano.

GIUOCO PIANO

Stern White	Stark Black	Stern White	Stark Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 B-KKt5	Kt-K5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 R-K	P-Q3
3 P-B3	Kt-B3	14 BxKtch	QxB
4 P-Q4	B-B4	15 RxQ	KxR
5 P-Q4	PxP	16 Kt-Kt5	BxP
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	17 Kt-Kt3	BxKt
7 Kt-B3	KtxKP	18 QxBch	K-Q
8 Castles	KtxKt(a)	19 B-R3	R-Kt
9 PxKt	BxP	20 B-Kt4	BxPch
10 Q-Kt3	BxR?(b)	21 K-lt	Resigns
11 BxPch	K-B		

(a) If BxKt, the brilliant Moller attack P-Q5 might follow.

(b) P-Q4 is the only move to save the game. If then BxP, Castles; 12 BxPch, K-R; 13 QxB, RxB with even material and a comparatively safe game. White followed up its advantage excellently.

Two Overtime Ties in Hockey Series

Duluth Winning Streak Ended —Millers Held, 3 to 3, in Long Game

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	7	8	5	38	32	22
Minneapolis	8	4	8	38	32	20
Kansas City	7	5	6	24	20	19
Tulsa	5	9	4	26	25	19
St. Louis	6	5	7	38	48	17
St. Paul	4	7	7	24	31	15

RESULTS MONDAY

Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 3, overtime.
Duluth 1, Tulsa 1, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Two overtime periods failed to break a 1-to-1 tie here Monday night between Tulsa Oilers and Duluth Hornets. After scoring in the second period, Duluth was tied by Tulsa in the third. This tie breaks Duluth's winning streak, after five successive victories to put the Hornets at the top of the American Hockey Association.

Tulsa started a scoring attack near the middle of the second period that harassed Turner, in the Duluth net, but he turned back all attempts. With only one minute left of the second period Langlois broke through to shoot at McCusker and Scott scored the rebound. Tulsa duplicated its rushing attacks in the third, sending five men down the ice. Following a scrimmage around Turner, while Langlois was in the penalty box, Moffatt slapped in a flying puck to tie the score and forced the game into overtime. The summary:

DULUTH		TULSA
Goodman, Merrill	lw	rw, Wakeford, Marker
Scott, Mitchell	c	c, Sheppard, Johnson
Forsiund, Bergl	rw	lw, Metcalfe, Moffatt
Davis, Day	ld	rd, Williams, Borland
Langlois	rd	ld, Trapp
Turner	g	g, McCusker

Score—Duluth 1, Tulsa 1. Goals—Scott for Duluth; Moffatt for Tulsa. Assists—Langlois for Duluth. Referees—Alex Irwin, Winnipeg, and Frank T. Wing, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis and St. Louis played their second successive tie contest, 3 to 3, in an American Hockey Association game here Monday night to give the former second place in the race and the latter a tie with Kansas City for third. Two minutes after the opening face-off Denneny rushed with DePaul, but instead of making an expected pass, shot from a difficult angle to beat Kearney for the first Minneapolis goal. Five minutes later Acaster, St. Louis center, pushed the puck past the defense and charged after the rubber to beat Timmins, whose sortie from the net was an instant slow.

St. Louis forged ahead at three minutes in the second period when Goyer rushed to Hill and his close-in shot bounced from Timmins's pads into the net. Twelve seconds before the finish Stuart rushed the length of the ice, feinted through the defense and equalized for Minneapolis with an unstoppable shot.

Goyer scored again in the first minute of the third period, his back-hand shot from right wing bouncing from Timmins's stick into the net. With only three minutes of regular play remaining, Stuart passed from a melee in front of the St. Louis net to Denneny, who made the tying score. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Stuart, Crawford	lw	rw, Powley, Hill
Denneny, Redding	c	c, Acaster, Goyer
DePaul, Gordon, Westwick	rw	lw, Headley, Cameron, Boileau
Bostrom, Adams	ld	rd, Breen, Jamieson
Coutu	rd	ld, Clarke
Timmins	g	g, Kearney

Score—Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 3. Goals—Denneny 2, Stuart for Minneapolis; Goyer 2, Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Stuart for Minneapolis; Hill for St. Louis. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE forward pass rules are not producing goals in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, where they were first originated and put into practice. They have only four clubs in the league and competition seems fairly keen, which may in part account for the low scores. Vancouver is high scorer, with an average of two goals per game; the other three average below that.

Portland of the Pacific Coast League, managed by Robert P. Rowe, former defense star in the old Pacific Coast League, recently had the unique record of scoring 12 goals in 12 games, which was for an average of one goal per game, and yet six of the games saw Portland scoreless, the goals being made in the other six.

Pittsburgh Pirates may take over James W. Herberts, Detroit center, who starred for Boston Bruins at one time. Manager Frank Fredrickson of the Pirates states, however, that the Detroiter must report in condition. If Herberts gets into playing condition he could mean a lot to Pittsburgh.

When Moore, defenseman recently signed by Montreal Maroons, left his old team, the Ottawa Montagnards, he was high scorer in the City League, with six goals and four assists in eight games played. He is signed for three years.

PRACTICE GAMES FOR CHICAGO WHITE SOX

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago American League Baseball Club has completed its plans for spring training by announcing that 16 of its exhibition games will be played with the New York Giants, Manager Owen J. Bush plans to take his athletes southward sometime between Feb. 15 and 18, a trifle earlier than in recent years.

The White Sox will open their practice games by meeting the Giants on March 8 and 9, at Houston, Tex. Then both teams will return to San Antonio, their spring training headquarters, and divide their time between training routine and regular games. Six tilts will be played there, four coming in succession: March 13, 14, 15 and 16, and the other two on March 22 and 23.

After the above games, the two teams will train for several days more and then resume their series on March 29 at Fort Worth, and the following day at Dallas. They will then separate for a week, reuniting on April 7 at Evansville, from which point they will again separate until their meeting in Chicago on April 12 and 13.

The White Sox have also booked games with several strong minor league clubs, most of them being involved in the Texas League.

OREGON STATE BASKETBALL

Coach Gill Has Four Veteran Players on Squad—16 Conference Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—One two-year letterman and three one-season monogram winners form the nucleus around which Coach A. T. Gill is building his 1930 basketball squad at Oregon State Agricultural College. Added to these experienced players Coach Gill has some brilliant sophomore prospects, together with several holdovers from the reserves of 1929.

Four lettermen are lost to the squad, but none of them played with any degree of regularity last season. O. V. Shreeve '29, Frank Wascher '29, Frank G. Patterson '29, and Carl Aase '29, take a center, a forward and two guards from the squad. The remaining lettermen, however, are the ones that did most of the playing last year.

M. C. Whitlock '30 is the remaining veteran at center. Whitlock has played two seasons, winning one letter. His work has shown exceptional promise this year and he has won a regular position at the tip-off job from his pre-season game and practice showing. James M. Torson '30 is the only member of the squad who has two letters. Last year he alternated between center and guard, and this season he has been shifted to guard regularly.

Ballard Returns

The two sophomores who broke in as regular forwards last season are back. Roderic Ballard '31 was the outstanding scorer on the squad in 1929, tying for fourth place in scoring honors in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference and being the highest ranking sophomore scorer in the entire Conference.

Ralph E. Callahan '31 is the other regular forward. He plays the key position on the type of basketball taught by Coach Gill, leading off on the various plays. His steadiness and coolness are considered a valuable asset by the coach.

In addition to Torson, Coach Gill has Mark A. Grayson '31 and Robert Drager '31, who have won letters as guards. Grayson is one of the fastest men on the team and works in from the right side of the court naturally as he is left-handed with a specialty for left-hand tosses to the basket from about the foul line.

The caliber of the sophomore material is indicated in that four of the regulars on the 1929 freshman team won places on the varsity traveling squad of 10 that invaded Central California during the Christmas holidays on a barnstorming tour.

Fagans at Forward

Possibly the outstanding recruit from last year's freshman team is Kenneth Fagans '32 who plays forward. Richard W. Lyman '32, a brother of D. W. Lyman '25, who was a star center on the Oregon State five in his college days, is making a strong bid for the center job. Howard S. Merril '32 and Thomas E. Duffey '32 complete the quartet of sophomores that combine with the six veterans to make up the traveling squad.

Eugene E. O'Bryan '31, regular guard last season, did not return to college last fall, but is expected to report to Coach Gill at the first of this year. J. Mack '32, a freshman from two years ago who has been out of college for a year, has reported for practice and is showing considerable ability at forward. The Orange squad also includes four reserves from last year's varsity squad. They are Carl R. Horr '31, J. Sidney Johnson '31, John Janzik '31 and Henry Hart '31.

Coach Gill, himself a graduate of Oregon State with the class of 1924, is entering his second season as head coach of basketball at Oregon State. Last year his Orange five placed fourth in the Conference while he was developing a team mostly out of inexperienced sophomore material.

Pre-Conference Games

The Orangemen opened their season with a win over the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club of Portland, Ore. The feature of the game was the inexperience of the Orange players, which cost them the lead until late in the game when they finally got their play co-ordinated. The trip into California during the holidays in which Oregon State met eight strong college and club five from the San Francisco Bay region was an even break.

State dropped the first two barnstorming games, but finished better to win half of the eight contests. Ballard led the scoring on the trip, closely followed by Grayson. Scores of the games were:

Oregon State	24	Olympic Club	33
Oregon State	24	Young Men's In.	33
Oregon State	36	Santa Clara	30
Oregon State	29	Stanford	24
Oregon State	21	St. Mary's	29
Oregon State	33	St. Mary's	20
Oregon State	24	C. of Pacific	26
Oregon State	42	Chico Teachers	24

The Conference season for Oregon State opens Jan. 10 with the University of Idaho quintet as the opposition on the Orange home floor. A second game is played with Idaho the next night. The Conference schedule this year is arranged so each member plays a two-game series at home and a two-game series on the road with each of the other teams in the league. The University of Montana was dropped from the list, leaving five teams in the Northern Division.

The Orangemen play a series with Idaho and another with the State College of Washington at home and then journey to Seattle for a twin bill with the University of Washington, which team returns the visit for the next games. The Orangemen go on their road trip to eastern Washington and Idaho the middle part of February and close the 16-game Conference schedule against the University of Oregon at Corvallis Feb. 22.

Oregon State's P. C. Conference schedule is as follows:

Jan. 10-11—University of Idaho at Corvallis; 13-14—State College of Washington at Corvallis; 17-18—University of Washington at Seattle, Wash.; 27-28—University of Washington at Corvallis.

Feb. 1—University of Oregon at Eugene; 7—University of Oregon at Corvallis; 8—University of Oregon at Eugene; 14-15—University of Idaho at Moscow, Ida.; 17-18—State College of Washington at Pullman, Wash.; 22—University of Oregon at Corvallis.

MONTANA DEFEATS IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—The State University of Montana basketball team won a thrilling victory over the University of Idaho quintet here Monday night, 29 to 24. Montana led through the first half, with Idaho threatening the scoring just before the intermission, on two long baskets. Although the half ended in favor of Montana, 14 to 12, Idaho came back in the second period to take the lead on brilliant shooting by E. F. McMillin '30. But Idaho was unable to hold the advantage and superior play by the locals again took the lead, which was held until the final whistle.

YANKEES SIGN YOUNG PITCHER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York American League Baseball Club announced on Monday the signing of F. M. Asbeck, right-handed pitcher, for next season. Asbeck is a former University of Michigan athlete of the class of 1929, and played semi-professional ball last season.

Princeton Club and N. Y. A. C. Lead

Keep Their Unbeaten Record in Class C Squash Tennis Interclub Race

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
New York A. C.	8	0	48	10	1.000
Princeton Club	8	0	39	17	1.000
Columbia U. C.	6	2	40	16	.750
Yale Club	6	2	39	17	.750
Harvard Club	5	3	31	25	.625
Frater. S. T. C.	5	4	36	27	.556
Crescent A. C.	4	4	29	27	.500
City A. C.	4	5	32	31	.444
Elizabeth T. C.	4	5	29	34	.444
Apawamis Club	2	6	18	37	.250
Block Hall Club	1	7	9	47	.125
Park Ave. S. C.	1	8	21	42	.111
Short Hills C.	0	8	7	48	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The two unbeaten leaders, New York Athletic Club and Princeton Club, continued to keep their records intact as the result of the ninth round of the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team series played Monday. The Winged Foot team had an easy task to defeat Block Hall Club, 7 to 0, on their own courts, but Princeton Club, on the City Athletic Club courts, came through by the margin of one match, 4 to 3.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
4 Air Invest cvt pf..	16	15	16
22 Allied Pow & Lt..	39¼	37⅜	38¼
2 Alum C Am pf (6)	109¼	108	108
4 Alum Indust	27	26¾	27
8 Am Brit & Cont ..	5	5	5
5 Am C P&L B(10B)	16	15⅝	16
4 Am C Pw A (.30A)	24½	23⅝	23⅝
1 Am Cont Oilfields ..	7	7	7
8 Am Cyan B (1.60)	2	2	2
3 Am Equities	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
14 Am&Fgn Pow war	69¼	67¾	67¾
4 Am G&El (1A)...118		117	117
4 An Invest "B"	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1 An Invest war	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
75 Am Laund M (4A)	63	62½	62½
†150 Am Lt & Trac (10)	230	229	229
40 Am Superpower ..	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
4 Am Yvette new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Ang Am vt cod.35	17	17	17
5 Arkansas Nat G ..	10	9⅞	9⅞
21 Arkansas Nat G A	10	9⅞	10
8 Asso El Ind Ltd..	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
75 AssoG&ElA(2.40g)	44	39½	40¾
29 Asso G&El deb rts	9	8	8½
1 Autom Vot Mach..	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 A V M cv pr pf ..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
40 Avia Crp Amer ..	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
38 Aviation Credit ..	13	12¼	133
B			
1 Bickford	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10 Blue Ridge	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
12 Blue R cvt pf	37	36⅜	36⅜
4 Blumenthal	28½	27⅞	28⅛
11 Brazil Tr&Lt	37	36⅞	36⅞
2 British Celanese ..	4	4	4
1 Burma Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Butler Bros	15½	15	15⅜
1 Bwana M'Kubua..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
C			
1 Cable & Wire A....	3½	3½	3½
10 Cable & Wire B ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Cable & Wire pf ..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 CAM Co vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Can Marc Wireless	3⅞	4	4
12 Carib Syn	1	1	1
2 Celanese Corp Am	33½	33⅛	33⅛
2 Celanese pf new ..	83	83	83
2 Central At States..	6	6	6
2 Ct Pic Serv A	35½	35⅜	35⅜
4 Cen States Elec	21	20½	20½
2 Chain Stores Stock	13	12	13
52 Cities Service	28¼	28	28⅛
2 Cleve Tractor	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3 Club Alum Uten..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Columbian Syndic..	2	2	2
2 Colon Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
†10 Comwealth Ed	239⅜	238⅜	239⅜
1 Comwlth Pow pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
37 Comwlth & So w	47	40	43⅞
3 Comstock Tunnel ..			1¾
3 Cons Cop Min	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Cons Dairy Prod ..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Cons Ret Stores ..	11	11	11
1 Cont G&E pr pf	102	102	102
3 Copeland Prod A ..	5⅛	5	5
4 Cord Corp	13	12⅞	12⅞
2 Corroon & Reyn ..	13¼	13	13
7 Davis Drug S ctfs	2½	2	2
3 De Forest Radio..	4¼	4	4
11 Detroit Aircraft..	6⅞	6	6⅞
1 Douglas Aircraft..	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Dubilier Condenser	12	12	12
77 Durant Mot	6⅝	6	6
E			
1 Eastern G&Fuel..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 E States Pw B	20	20	20
7 Elsler Elec	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
158 El B&Share	84¼	82⅝	82⅝
4 El Bond&S pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 El Pw Assoc.....	28⅛	28	28
3 El Pw As A.....	26	24¾	24¾
1 El Pw&Lt opt war	29¾	29¼	29¾
1 El Pw&Lt 2d pf..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Elec Share	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛
1 Elec Share pf....	84½	84½	84½
1 Emp Fire Ins.....	14	14	14
1 Emp Pub Ser A..	20¼	20¼	20¼
F			
†10 Fajardo Sugar	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Falcon Lead Min..			⅞
6 Fansteel Prod	11	10⅞	11
2 Florida P&L 7% pf.100		100	100
2 Fokker Aircraft..	16⅛	16	16
1 Foltis Fischer	7	7	7
3 Ford Mot Can A...	32⅛	32	32⅛
†25 Ford Bot Can B ..	55	55	55
17 Ford Motor Ltd ..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Foremost Dairy ..	10	10	10
3 Fourth Natl Inv ..	34⅝	34¼	34¼
13 Fox Theater A	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝
5 Franklin Mfg Co..	24	23½	23⅝
G			
3 Gen Bak	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Gen Elec Ltd reg..	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Gen G&Elec A....	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1 GenRealty&Util...	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 GenTheaterEq vtc	30¼	28½	30
8 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
3 GoldSealElectric..	4	4	4
1 Goldfield Con	9-16	9-16	9-16
5 Goldman Sachs....	37⅛	36½	36½
1 GrndRapVarnish..	7	7	7
1 Ground Gripper...	27	27	27
H			
2 Hap Candy St A	⅞	⅞	⅞
10 Houston Gulf Gas	10	9¾	9¾
2 Hudson Bay M&S ..	9¾	9¼	9¼
5 HumbleOil&R(2G).	85	85	85
14 Hydro El Ser (2)	39	39	39
1 Hygrade Food....	12¾	12¾	12¾
I			
4 IllinsPipeLine(20)	307¼	306	306
51 Ind Ter Illum.....	28	26⅞	27⅝
1 IndPline n (2¼G)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3 Insur Sec (1.40)..	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Intconp Petro.....	1	1	1
9 Internt Pet (.62½)	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 IntSuperPow(1A)	33	33	33
3 Inter Util B.....	8¼	8	8
2 Interstat Equities	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 InterstEq cv pf (3)	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 IrvingAirCht(1¼)	12½	12½	12½
J			
1 Jonas Naumburg ..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Jon Naumb pf (3)	20	19⅞	20
K			
5 Kirby Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Kolster Brandes ..	1	1	1
L			
1 Lackawanna S (4)	36	36	36
3 Lehman Corp	79½	79	79
9 Lib McN&Libby ..	20½	19⅝	19⅝
1 Lily Tulip C (1½)	18	18	18
1 Lion Oil (2).....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Loew's war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Lone St G n (.80)	37½	37½	37½
20 Louisiana L&E	4½	4⅜	4½
M			
9 Magdalena Syndic	¾	¾	¾
14 Marine Mid (1.20)	34⅝	34	34
2 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅝	1	1⅛
1 Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Mex Ch Mines....	28	28	28
2 Mid West Util n.	26⅜	26½	26⅜
1 Miller & Sons	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Mo Kan P L	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
†50 Mohawk H 1st pf.105½		106½	105½
N			
14 National Amer Co.	12¼	12	12
1 Natl Aviat	8¾	8¾	8¾
†50 Natl Baking pf ..	60⅛	60¼	60⅛
6 Natl Investors....	14	14	14
1 Nat Sug Ref NJ..	31½	31½	31½
1 Nat'l Trans.....	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 NatUnionRadio...	4	4	4
1 Neet Inc A.....	30	30	30
1 Nehi Corp	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
7 Nat Steel xws....	50⅜	50¼	50½
1 NewBradford.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 New Eng Fuel....	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 New Mex&Ariz Ld	3½	3½	3½
3 N'mont Mining	116	115	115
†26 N Y Tel 6½% pf....	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
23 Niagara Hud Pw.	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1 Niagara HPA war	3½	3½	3½
1 Niagara HPB war	7	7	7
1 Niagara Shares ..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
9 Niles B Pond	34⅞	35⅝	35⅝
20 Noranda Mines ..	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 North Am Aviation	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Nor States Pwpf..	178	178	178
1 Novadel Agene ..	23¼	23¼	23¼
O			
8 Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Ohio Oil	71	71	71
1 Orange Crush	30	30	30
2 Outboard Mot B..	4	4	4
3 Otis Elev new	72⅝	70⅞	70⅞
1 Overseas Sec	18	18	18
P			
9 Pantepec Oil Venez	3	3	3
1 Patterson Sargent	25	25	25
9 Pennroad Corp....	13¼	13¼	13¼
†20 PennOEdis6%pf(6)	95½	95	95
†10 Pepperell Mfg (8)	95	95	95
7 PetroleumCrp(1½)	20	19⅝	20
1 PierceGover (1⅝)	11	11	11
2 PilotRadioA(1.20)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 PitneyMowean(.80)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 PittsPitGlass (3)..	54	54	54
3 Pratt & Lam (5G)	57½	57	57
1 Premier Gold (.24)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Prince & Whitely .	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Prudential Invest .	14⅝	14½	14½
3 Pub Util Hold	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
R			
2 Radio Products ...	18	18	18
2 Rainbow L Prod B	4½	4½	4½
2 Rel Stores (1¾%f)	19⅜	19	19⅜
1 Reynolds M (2.40)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
†50 Richman Bros (3)	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Rice Stix Dry Gds	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
13 Roan Ant Cop	31	29⅝	31
S			
35 St Regis Paper ..	21¼	20¾	20¾
7 Salt-Creek Prod	11	10⅞	11
1 Schlattler & Zand	11½	11½	11½
1 Schuster Jhn Cn A	4	4	4
11 Selected Indust ..	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Selected Ind 2pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
1 Selected Ind ppf	62	62	62
3 Sentry Saf Control	5⅞	5½	5½
6 Shattuck Denn	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
4 Shenandoah	8⅞	8½	8⅝
7 Shenandoah pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Silver King Coall	10	10	10
1 Slato Financial	8¼	18¼	18¼
1 Sonora Products			8¾
1 So Cal Ed B pf....	25¼	25	25¼
2 Sq Penn Oil.....	41	41	41
1 So'west Dairy.....	10½	10½	10½
1 So'westGasUtil....	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Standard Motors...	1	1	1
2 Stnd Oil Exp pf...	96¾	96¾	96¾
17 StndOilIndiana...	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
2 StandOilKan.....	29½	29	29
8 StandOilKy.....	34¾	33¾	34¼

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 StndInvest pf.....	70¼	70¼	70¼
†30 StndOilOhio pf ...	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Starrett Corp.....	21	21	21
1 Stein&Co.....	17	17	17
1 Stinnes Hugo.....	9	9	9
19 Stutz M C Am ..	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6 Sunray Oil	7¾	7	7
1 Swift Int	35	35	35
3 Syracuse W M B.	8½	8¼	8½
T			
1 Tampa El	60	60	60
1 Texon O & L.....	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 Third Nat Inv	31⅞	31½	31⅝
2 Thomp Prod A	25	25	25
2 Tonopah Min	2	2	2
22 Transamer Corp ..	43⅛	43	43
37 Transam C M rts.	.09	.08	.08
2 Trans Lux D P A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Tri Cont C C....	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
5 Tri Cont C C pf..	76⅜	16¼	76¼
9 Tri Cont C C war.	5¼	5	5¼
2 Tri Utilities.....	41½	40	40
1 TrunkPorkStores..	25	25	25
†130 TubizeASilkB(10)	152	150	152
U			
3 UnChemptcpf(3)..	33	32½	33
2 United Corp war.	15	15	15
21 United Gas	20⅝	20⅜	20½
36 UnLt&PwA (.60)..	30⅜	30¼	30¼
1 UnLt&Pw cv pf (6)	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 UnShoeMach(3½g)	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 U S Lines pf.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 United Stores vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Util Y erdie Ext (4)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Unity Gold Min..	½	½	½
1 Utah Metals.....	¼	¼	¼
1 Utility Equities..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 UtilPw&Lt(1A)....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3 Util&Industries..	20	19½	20
1 Util&Ind pf (1½)	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛
V			
4 Vacuum Oil (4½g)	95⅝	95½	95⅝
3 Van Camp Packg	12⅝	12	12⅜
3 VanCampPpf(1⅜)	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
2 Venezln Pet (.20)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Vick Finance.....	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
W			
1 Watson (J W) Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 WAirExpress (.60)	24½	23	24⅛
Y			
1 Y Oil & Gas.....	½	½	½

WOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

17 Alabama P 4½ '67	95	94⅞	94⅞
5 Aluminum oC 5'52	102	102	102
6 Alum Ltd 5s '48....	97½	97½	97½
4 Am G&E 5 '28.....	96¼	96¼	96¼
18 Am P&L 6 2016 106		105⅝	105⅝
12 Am Roll B 5 '48...	98	97¾	98
1 Am Soda 6½ '36ww	92½	92½	92½
1 Appalach Pw 5 '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Ark P&L 5 '56....	96¼	96	96¼
5 Asso G&E 5¼ '77.100¾		100¼	100¾
22 Assoc G&E 5 '68.. 80		80	80¼
11 Asso G&E 4½'48ww	105¼	101½	102
12 Assoc T Ut 5½ '44.100¾		100	100
1 Bates Val 6 '42ww102		101	102
6 Bell T Can 5 B '57.101¼		101⅛	101⅜
10 Boston&Me 6 m '33.100½		100¼	100½
15 C N Ry Rcy 7 E '33.108¾		108¼	108¾
3 Can Pac Ry 5 '54.100¾		100	100¼
1 Cap Adm5A '53ww 83		83	83
1 Carolina P&L 5 '56.100¼		100¼	100¼
10 Cent St El 5½ '54 77½		77¼	77½
35 Cent St El 5 '48.... 73⅝		73¼	73½
10 Cent St P&L5½ '53 88⅝		88⅝	88⅝
1 Childs Co 5 '43.... 82½		82½	82⅜
1 Cin St Car 5½ A'52 96		96	96
11 Cities Ser 5 '66.... 83		82¾	82¾
2 Clt Ser G Pipe 6 '43 93		93	93
37 CitiesServPr 5½%'52 86¼		85¾	86¼
1 ClevElHum 7s '41 106		106	106
2 Cons Pub 6¾s '26 98		98	98
10 Cont G&E 5s A '58 86½		86½	86½
5 Cudahy P 5½s '37 96¼		96¼	96¼
1 Cudahy Pk 5s '46 100		100	100
1 Det C Gas 6s A '47 105		105	105
1 Det C Gas 5s B '50 99		99	99
1 Det Ed 5s '49 A ..102		102	102
1 Det Int Br 7s '52.. 54		54	54
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52 79		79	79
1 DixieGG 6½s&A'37ww 71¼		71¼	71¼
3 Emp O&E 5½s'42 84		84	84
1 Fairbanks M 5s '42 93		93	93
1 Fed Water 5½s '54 91		91	91
5 FstoneCotM5s'48 .. 90½		90½	90½
1 Fstone T 5s '42 .. 94		94	94
1 Fla P&L 5s '54.... 83¼		83¼	83¼
2 Gatin Pow 5s '56 96¼		96¼	96¼
9 Gen Ldy 6½s'37w 52		50	50
10 GenTheaEq 6s'44 .103		103	103
7 GeorgiaPow 5s '67 98		97⅝	98⅜
1 Grand Tr 6½s '36.. 106⅜		106⅜	106⅜
23 Gulf Oil Pa5s'47..100½		100¼	100½
6 Gulf Oil Pa5s'37.. 99⅝		99⅝	99⅝
1 Gulf StUtil5sA'56 94¾		94¾	94¾
1 Hood Rub 5½s'36.. 83		83	83
3 HousGG6s'42 ww 65		64⅝	65
1 Hous Gulf6s&A43 67¾		67¾	67¾
2 IllPow&L5½s'54 99¾		99¾	99¾
4 Ind P&Ls'57.... 99		98⅞	99
13 Insull Ut Inv 6-40.100		99⅛	99⅛
2 Inter Sec Am5s47 82¼		82	82
2 Inters Pw 5s'57.. 85¾		85¾	85¾
2 KoppersGas&C5s47 96½		96½	96½
6 Lehf P&SsA2026.... 103¾		103¾	103¾
1 Long Isl Lt 6s'45.104		104	104
1 LouisvaP&Ls'57.. 93¾		93¾	93¾
2 Mass Gas5½s'46.. 103¼		103¼	103¼
1 McCord R6s'43ww 80		80	80
20 Miss RivP6s44ww.102¾		102¾	102¾
12 Mont LH&P 5A'51 99½		99½	99½
1 Morris&Co7½s'30. 99¾		99¾	99¾
2 Narragansett5s'57. 98½		98¼	98½
6 NatPubSer5s'78.. 74⅝		74⅝	74⅝
1 NewEngG&E5s'47.. 88		88	88
14 NYP&L4½s'67..... 93		92⅝	92⅞
1 NorStaPow5½s'41.. 97¾		97¾	97¾
2 OhioPow5sB'52.... 99⅞		99⅞	99⅞
20 OhioRivEd5s'51.. 99½		99½	99½
10 PacWOil4½s'43ww 81		81	81
3 PennDock&W6s'49 93½		93½	93½
5 PeoplesL&P5s'79w. 75¾		75¾	75¾
6 Phila6S3¼s'42.... 105¼		105¼	105¼
1 PhilaRapTr6s'62.. 93½		93½	93½
1 PhilSubG&E4½s'57 97¾		97¾	97¼
1 PittsCoalCo6s'49.. 101¼		101¼	101¼
7 Pr & G 4½s '47.. 97		97	97
18 Rock I 7 5s '53.. 80¼		80¼	80¼
10 Ryer & Con 5s '42 92½		92	92
5 S W&P 4½s A '67 92¾		92½	92¾
9 Shell Un O 5s '49.. 98⅞		98⅝	98⅞
2 Snider Pack 6s '32 62		62	62
15 SEP&L 6s A 2025.103¾		103¼	103¾
5 So Cal Ed 5s '44.101⅜		101⅛	101⅜
2 So Cal Ed 5s '51.100⅞		100⅞	100⅞
13 So Cal Ed 5s '52.101¼		100⅞	101
7 So Cal Gas 5s '37. 92¾		92	92
3 Swst P&L 6s A '22103½		103½	103½
3 Stand P&Lt 6s '57. 98¾		98¾	98¾
2 Sun M R 6½s'42.. 80		80	80
3 Swift Co 5s '32...100¼		100¼	100¼
5 Tex City G 5s '48. 80½		80½	80½
1 Tex P&L 5s '56.. 97½		97½	97⅝
1 Un L&Ry 5½ '52.. 85¼		85¼	85¼
7 Un L&Ry 6s A'52.100¼		100¼	100¼
1 US Rub 6½ '25.. 94		94	94
13 Util P&L 5s'59ww 82¾		82¾	82¾
1 Virg E Pw 5sA'55 98½		98½	98½
15 Waldorf Ast 7s '54103		103	103
4 Webster M 6½ '33. 86		86	86
7 West N Del 6s '44.87¼		87¼	87¼
6 West Tx U 5sA'57 93		93	93

(FOREIGN BONDS)

5 Agri Mtg B 7s '46 93		93	93
2 Buen A Pr 7½'47.. 98¼		98¼	98¼
3 Chile C 7s '60..... 91⅞		91⅞	91⅞
15 Chile Mtg B 6s'62 88¼		88	88
9 Com Prv B 5½'57 82¾		82½	82¾
10 Cub Tel 7½ A '41.107½		107½	107½
3 Rast Pr L B 6s '30 98		98	98
2 Europ Mtg7½sA'50 99		99	99
1 F'land RMBk6s'61. 77⅞		77⅞	77⅞
3 Gelsenkirchen 6s'34 90½		90½	90½
22 Ger Cons Mun7s'47 91		91	91
15 Ger Cons Mun6s'47 81		80¾	80¾
4 Hanover City 7s'39 96		96	96¾
3 It SupP6sA'63xw .. 71¼		71	71¼
1 Medellin Col 7s '51 75		75	75
2 Parana Braz 7s '58 67		65	67
7 Prussia Fr 6s '52.. 82¾		82	83
16 Stinnes 7s '36 xw.. 84		84	84
2 Stinnes 7s '46 xw.. 78¼		78¼	78¼

†Actual sales.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 7	Wk.Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.42¾	$1.46¼	$1.52⅞
Corn, 2 yello	1.03½	1.03⅞	1.05⅞
Oats, 2 white	.57	.58	.59
Flour	6.75	6.90	6.00
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	26.50	26.65	30.00
Lard	10.65	10.80	11.85
Cotton, mid-up ..	17.05	17.25	19.95
Zinc	5.45	5.45	6.35
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil, Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1650
Tin	.3862½	.3912½	.4975
Rubber	.1527½	.1600	.1820
Sugar	.0512½	.0512½	.0515
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.65
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

UNITED GAS CO. INCOME

For the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1929, United Gas Company reports consolidated gross revenues of $14,006,589 and net operating income of $8,318,498. After deducting prior charges of controlled companies, priority common stock interest after reserves but before federal tax, and dividends on preferred stock of parent company, the balance available for depreciation, reserves, Federal tax and United Gas Company common stock was $3,820,822. Average common stock outstanding during the period was about 1,250,000 shares.

SAVINGS BANK WOMEN TO MEET

The first 1930 meeting of the Eastern Group, Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 2:45 o'clock. Harry P. Gifford of the Salem 5 Cents Savings Bank will speak on his experiences abroad, where he attended the international Thrift Congress

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper.....	6	5@5½
Customers' loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans.....	6½	6½
Year money.....	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days.....	5	5
Four to six months....	5	5
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	44⅝c	44⅜c
Bar silver in London ..	20½d	20⅝d
Bar gold in London.....	$48 11d	$48 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$88,000,000	$1,588,000,000
Year ago today..	115,000,000	1,532,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	244,000,000
Year ago today ..	54,000,000	153,000,000
F. R. bank credit	34,415,014	177,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4	@2⅜
60 days	4	@2⅜
90 days	4	@2⅜
4 months	4¼	@4
5 months	4¼	@4¼
6 months	4¼	@4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen ..	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia ..	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis ..	5	Helsingfors ..	6
Kansas City ..	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco.	4½	Swiss Bank ..	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam ..	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅞	$4.87	$4.8665
Cables	4.87¼	4.87⅜	4.8665
France—franc...	.039244	.039375	.193
Belgium—belga..	.139054	.139375	.139
Italy—lira.....	.052385	.052385	.193
Germany—mark.	.2386	.2387	.238
Austria—schill'g.	.1408	.14085	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0272	.0287	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2676	.268
Finland—fin m'rk	.025212	.025212	.2513
Greece—dr'chma	.013045	.013045	.193
Holland—florin..	.4034	.4034	.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON (Continued)

Silverwoods

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Safe Milk

Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter

Plants at

WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO, NORTHAY, PETERBORO, FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

Stock Taking Clearances are now being held in all departments. Good values! Big reductions!

Ford and Lincoln

Clean and Courteous Service

Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees

MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894

"The Laundry Does It Best"

Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 7c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.

W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters

Prompt Vulcanizing

MONARCH BATTERIES
REAL Service
354 Wellington Street Met. 2334

WENDELL HOLMES
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Good Books, Fine Stationery
School Supplies, Lending Library

FOUR STORES

196 Dundas St., 631 Dundas St., Hamilton Rd., next Rex Thea., London
555 Talbot St., St. Thomas

COAL—COKE

None Better Anywhere

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

Campbell's
PEPPER POT SOUP

Such a Soup for Hungry Men!

CONNOR BROS.
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CLIFF ROBINSON
The Home of
Blue Ribbon Meats

Where People Like to Come—Refrigeration System Up-to-Date in Counters, Windows, etc.

202 Dundas Phones M. 7111 & 7112
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SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE

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COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
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Silversmiths Goldsmiths

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High-Class Groceries
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Phone 4049 Queen

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FURNISHERS
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High-Class Furnishings
Clothing and Slater Shoes
Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

DEVLINS
The Great Record Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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The Rideau Room

A Restaurant Worthy of Ottawa's Leading Department Store

Murphy Gamble Limited

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The EVENING CITIZEN

the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

do not delay, start
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Milk Cream Butter Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630 275 Kent St. Ottawa

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Phone Q.3600
B.G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
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F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

SHOES STOCKINGS LEATHER GOODS

CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

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Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
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Phone LY 2167

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36 ELMWOOD AVENUE LL. 8929

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2238 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1767

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1449 DUNDAS ST WEST Toronto

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Electrician
Installations and Repairs
Office—Home—Factory
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO (Continued)

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GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
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GIRDLES ..... 98c to $6.95
BRASSIERES .. 49c to $2.25
Sold in Toronto
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Limited
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for Men, Women and Children
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
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MORE MILK
Caulfield's
MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.

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Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now for Fall Delivery
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W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

G. J. Karrys, Prop.
Varsity Tea Room
LUNCHES and LIGHT LUNCHES at ALL HOURS
We Serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
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WARREN
THE
CLEANER-DYER
148 CRAWFORD Seneca 23

Quebec

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CASE LIMITED
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HABERDASHERS
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221 ST. JAMES STREET

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Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

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London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Book store), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sts.; E. Feader, 2084 Duncan St. West Savoie Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Gordon & Gotch's New Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East.; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Bowker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Quebec

MONTREAL (Continued)

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Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

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COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
Alfred Rogers, *President*
CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

MALVERN—Comfortable apartments close to hills; from 7/6 daily; with or without board. MISS AINSWORTH, Dunnottar, Hornyold Road.

TORQUAY—Comfortable apartments for the winter. Apply MISS BARTLETT, 39 Warren Road.

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BOURNEMOUTH-CRAG HALL—PENSION. Finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Tel. No 269.

BOURNEMOUTH—Tower House, West Cliff Gardens; pension & private room; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires; billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH—Cavendish House Boarding Establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.—Gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. JONES.

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount, Priory Rd. Superior furnished suites, 2 minutes Pier, Square, Winter Gardens; gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; southwest aspect; garage. Tel. 840.

HINDHEAD—Punchbowl Inn (Temperance), very warm and comfortable in Winter, terms moderate, glorious scenery; also tea and lunch rooms.

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ST. LEONARDS ON-SEA—Two ladies receive children in their own home; with or without nurses. LLOYD PEARSON, Haddeld House, 2 The Green.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

GREENFORD, MIDDX. — Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1553.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES — Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study, and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

DOMESTIC AGENCIES

ALL DISTRICTS—Ladies requiring domestic help and maids seeking good situations apply with particulars "Reliable" Agency, 368 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick, Staffs.

FOR SALE

CHOICE shrubs for the garden, Berberis, Cytisus, Pittosporums, Syringa, Spirea, Weigelia, Laburnum, Prunis; try a sample dozen; price 20/-, THROWER NURSERIES, Truro; also Plymouth and Paignton.

POEMS. THE NEW LIFE
by
BEN HAWORTH-BOOTH
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HANDICRAFT

UNIQUE GIFTS—Lessons given in Basketry, Leather, Barbola, Pewter, Raffia, etc. Schools, etc., visited. Tools & Materials. THE MISSES POLHILL, Private Residence: Plymleigh, Nightingale Rd., Guildford.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH (SANDBANKS) — Furnished, bungalow facing south, 2 guineas weekly; every convenience; 3 bed, lounge-dining room, bath, garage. Box K-2497, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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HOUSE near town with church (or society) adjacent to main road; every modern convenience, in principal bedroom; 3-4 reception, 2 bath, garage 2 cars; cottage an advantage; 6-8 acres; price about £2000. A. TRYDELL, c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Comfortable, quiet house on sea front overlooking golf links; every attention. MRS. PARKINS & DAWSON, Prospect, Cooden Beach.

BRIGHTON—Comfortable board residence; central, one minute sea; separate tables; excellent cuisine. Proprietress: "Soanklin House," 14 Oriental Place.

WHITSTABLE, KENT—Charming house; secluded garden; every attention; suitable rest and study; trains direct from London & Manchester. MRS. JEE, "Rest Haven." Tel. 852.

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BECKENHAM, KENT.—Working housekeeper or cook-general wanted; modern house. MRS. EASTON, Brabourne Cottage, Brabourne Rise.

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SEVERAL beautiful horses available for riding over ideal country; short distance London by car; accommodation for week-ends or longer periods. ASHRIDGE RIDING STABLES, Little Gaddesden, near Berkhamsted, Herts.

ROOMS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM — Quiet furnished rooms, close to train and tram; moderate terms; bath; no attendance. 9 Kingswood Road, Moseley.

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MADAME MELNITZA
Teacher of Italian Bel Canto Moriglia Method, as sung by Jean de Reszké Pol Plancon and Clarence Whitehill. Letters to WEEKES' STUDIOS, 13-14 Hanover St., Regent St., London, W. 1.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Smokeless Nuts for Stoves
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Grove Street, Bath Tel. 3519

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Tigre Furriers
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Finest Value in
Finest Furs

Excellent workmanship guaranteed. Moderate prices.

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PRIVATE HIRE SERVICE
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WESTERN ROAD GARAGE
Repairs & complete overhauls Any make of car supplied. Accumulator Service.
Storage for 100 Cars Cars for Hire Repainting Accessories
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PERIOD FURNITURE, SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, CHINA, etc.

PERCY HEATH
House Repairs & DECORATOR
20 PARKHURST ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA

J. H. TURK
FISHMONGER, POULTERER & GAME DEALER
Our speciality, local caught Fish.
Sackville Corner
Phone: Bexhill 302 Sackville Road

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Purveyor of High Class Meat
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88 ABERSELE RD. COLWYN BAY.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: MRS. HEMANS.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English poetess. Often she has been called "the children's poet," so familiar were her works to boys and girls of a generation or two gone by. Felicia Dorothy was born in Liverpool, the daughter of a merchant. A fall in the family fortunes was not altogether regretful to the Brown children, since it involved their removal to a remote district of Wales, where they grew up amidst the lofty Welsh hills. A love of the beautiful in nature was so quickened in the little daughter that she was no more than 14 years old when she published her "Juvenile Poems." The critics were none too kind, except Shelley, who detected in the child's work signs of real power.

The future poetess was given to wide reading and to the dreaming of romantic dreams. The quality of her writing improved noticeably. Then her early marriage with a dashing Irish officer ending unhappily, Mrs. Hemans was left to bring up five small children. Such a responsibility resulted in the writing of a great deal more verse. From that time forth the volume of her work was considerable, articles and poems appearing frequently in books and periodicals. From her Liverpool home, she went sometimes to stay in Scotland, where she made the acquaintance of Walter Scott, and she wandered with Wordsworth about the Lake country. But always her life was narrowly secluded; she had slight experience of the world beyond her own private disappointments and hardships. Scott once said that Mrs. Hemans' writing contained "too many flowers" and "too little fruit." Many persons, however, have enjoyed her poems, in particular the stirring "Casabianca" and the "Landing of the Pilgrims," with its well-known reference to what the untraveled author imagined to be "a stern and rockbound coast."

A Quotation for Today

AN UPRIGHT mind is master of the body, while a selfish mind is always subject to the decrees of the body.—WANG YANG-MING

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Odds and Ends

Longest Cable

What is reputed to be the longest cable in the world covers a distance of 3600 miles from British Columbia to the Fanning Islands, under the Pacific Ocean.

Humorist: In New York there is a man who paints pictures with his fingertips instead of a brush. We understand that he showed artistic leanings at a very early age, being frequently discovered decorating the drawing-room wallpaper with strawberry-jam fingerprints.

Heavy Frost

The soil of Spitzbergen has been found frozen to a depth of 1000 feet. In the summer it is said that but two feet of the surface soil thaws.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A California inventor has developed a motor that ran a considerable distance on a bushel of wood scraps, and even now we can anticipate the question of the future, "How many miles do you get to the bushel?"

Punatoo

Punatoo is the dried pulp of the fruit of the palmyra-palm and is used in Ceylon.

Des Moines Register: Whatever else may be said about the winter months, they bring peace to baseball umpires.

Government Expense

The cost of running the United States Government for 1930 is placed at $3,830,445,231.

Atchison Globe: We used to hiss public speakers. Today we merely twist the dial. How much better that is!

The Lake County

Minnesota has approximately 6000 lakes within its borders while Wisconsin has 2000.

Arkansas Gazette: There are no places so remote that the United States can't get a Byrd's-eye view of them.

Musicians Affected

Unemployment is more widespread among musicians than any other class of "white collar" workers, according to the International Labor Office.

Columbia State: A certain dentist is going to have his office refinished in modernistic style. Wonder if he'll go so far in the modern touch as to permit magazines of less than two years old to lie on his table.

A Correction

The "ground rent" system in Baltimore applies to only about three-fifths of the real estate in the city. The "ground rents" are largely privately owned.

$100 a Month

If the sum of $10,000 were invested at 6 per cent and used up at the rate of $100 a month, it would last 11 years and four months.

London Opinion: "Every man has an ambition to knock about the world," says a sportsman. Some gratify this ambition by traveling and some by playing golf.

Akron Beacon-Journal: High-spots of a college career: Coonskin, pigskin, sheepskin.

The Best Provision

According to the will of John E. Allen of Glasgow, every beneficiary must continue to work or lose the bequest.

Dallas News: Prize offered for definition of "home." Why, isn't that what's on the lot with the garages?

U. S. S. Saratoga

The Saratoga, giant airplane carrier, cost the United States $40,000,000 to build. It is 888 feet long and has a displacement of 33,000 tons.

In Lighter Vein

Recent Discoveries

Interviewer: "What lessons have been taught by the recent flurry in the stock market?"

Broker: "Many speculators have learned that the old overcoat is good enough for another year, and that the habit of spending the winter in the South isn't necessary."

The Reason

Maid: "Oh, madam, the master is sitting rather dazed-like on the front step, with a large box beside him and a piece of paper in his hand."

Madam: "Oh, my new frock must have arrived!"

Disguise

Host of Fancy Dress Ball: "Quite an original idea, that, coming as a milkman."

The Other: "Yes, I shan't look so conspicuous going home in the morning, what!"—*Humorist.*

Judge

"But listen, officer, I'm serenading my sweetie, and she lives on the hundred and seventeenth floor!"

Speaking of Fame

The hall of fame
For Jeremiah Krouse:
He laid the corner stone
In the first roundhouse.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

The Terminal

Teacher: "Willie, give the definition of 'home.'"

Willie: "Home is where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car."

The Twins

"I want the children photographed."

"I will do them separately or else people would think I had moved the plate."—*Gutierrez* (Madrid).

In One Sense

Father: "Did you pass?"

Frits (a student, home for holidays): "Sure did! Every car except one!"

The Children's Corner

Scarlet Boots

A jolly lady, large and round,
Said, "You need overshoes, I'll be bound.
To keep your tootsies warm and dry
When wintry snows do fill the sky."

IT WAS a day of surprises for Doreen. Only last night she had stepped off the big, cozy, well-lighted train, with Mamma and the twins, into this funny little dark town, that was so cold that her

"Up With You!" She Said to Doreen.

breath had come out like little puffs of white steam.

"Now the very first thing for us to do," Mamma said when they had finished breakfast in the little hotel, "is to get some suitable clothing for this cold climate." So they put on the warmest things they had, and even then, they were glad that the few stores were all so near. They went straight into the dry goods shop, and out of a little door at the back popped the jolliest lady imaginable. She was so large she could hardly fit herself in behind the counter.

"Up with you!" she said to Doreen, helping her up a little pair of steps when Mamma had told her what they needed, "and please reach me down those sheepskins off the rail." Down showered a heap of soft warm boots with no leather soles or heels, for they were all made of the fleeciest sheepskin.

"Are they really for us?" cried the delighted twins.

"Yes, indeed," said the jolly lady. "A pair for each of you to keep your tootsies warm, and now some overshoes to keep them dry all through the long cold winter."

Such a trying on as there was, to be sure, but soon they each had a pair of the soft warm sheepskins just the right size, Mamma and Doreen and the twins.

Next the overshoes, and what fun it was, pulling one pair of boots over the other. Doreen remembered a picture she had seen of a queer old man with a number of hats on his head piled one on top of the other, but it was not quite the same, for the hats did not fit snugly like the overshoes. Then she clicked the last buckle into place and strutted around admiring the result.

At last, when they were all fitted, the cheery lady took down some gay little boots, all made of thick scarlet felt with fur trimmings. "How about these for indoors? The floors are very cold here in the winter."

"The very thing," said Mamma, and then they started fitting all over again, and presently there were four pairs of scarlet-booted feet, and the twins started skipping around the big air-tight heater. Everyone laughed, and then Doreen and Mamma and the jolly lady joined in, and they all took hands and went one, two, three, hop, round and round the big heater till they were almost out of breath.

Then somebody came into the store and suddenly they all looked very dignified and Mamma began to order woolly mitts and caps and mufflers from the jolly lady, who had somehow squeezed herself behind the counter again.

Fish Puzzle

Each of the Objects in the Circles Can Be Named With a Four-Letter Word, Using Two Letters From Each Word, Spell the Names of Two Kinds of Fish.

The Adventures of Waddles

DRAKEVILLE GLEE CLUB TO-NIGHT AT THE OPERA HOUSE
THE DRAKEVILLE GLEE CLUB NOW COMMANDS HIGH RANK IN OTHER ONE NIGHT STANDS.
TICKETS
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT WEBTOWN SUCH A CROWD WE DREW THE S.R.O. SIGN WAS IN VIEW.
AT QUACKBURG, I REGRET TO SAY, WE HAD TO TURN SOME DUCKS AWAY.
WE MAY, IF OUR SUCCESS ENDURES, ATTEMPT SOME EUROPEAN TOURS.

Fresh Starts

(Children's Newspaper)

London

THERE is an office in London where a small staff of men and women is hard at work mending broken lives.

Tales of wickedness and treachery and heartbreak come to them, and they strive tirelessly to give these tales a happy ending. It is the head office of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, called by Mr. Justice McCardie the Red Cross of Social Life.

The other day there was joy in that office over a letter from an ex-prisoner they helped in the past. He had come to them white and downcast, dispirited and ashamed. What was the good of trying to make a fresh start? He had not the courage to look for work when he knew that everyone he applied to would ask for a reference, and would say, "We do not want a gaol-bird."

The society fought his first battle for him. They found a man who would give him work at 50s. a week. They said to him: "We have told him that you have been in prison, but we have said that we believe you are bitterly sorry for what you did, and that you will prove honest and hardworking."

"I won't let you down," said he, a new light in his eyes, a new ring in his voice.

And now he has written to say that his salary is raised from 50s. a week to £1500 a year. He is a happy man and a good citizen. He is helping other taxpayers to bear the national burdens instead of being himself a burden to them.

Twenty years ago 186,000 people went to prison every year, and now, when there are far more people in these islands, the figure has dropped to 44,000. It is largely because there are kind folk hard at work trying to prevent discharged prisoners from going back. Prison is bad for a man; as one first offender quaintly said to the chaplain: "Never shall I put my feet in a place of this description again, otherwise I shall lose all taste for honest work, and I shall become an idler."

Every year the society helps about 30,000 people to a fresh start.

Practical Gratitude

Cheyenne, Wyo.

"WE MOST cordially invite everyone who will not have a good Christmas dinner to be our guest on Christmas Day."

Newspaper advertisements and handbills were used by Wayne Daniels, operator of a large garage and filling station in this city, in extending the above invitation. It was his way of expressing gratitude for a successful business year.

About 200 persons were Mr. Daniels' guests, and a strict policy of "no questions asked" was observed with respect to them. Many small children came to the dinner, however, and ate with the eagerness born of hunger, then told how the parents had sent them alone, evidently too proud to accept for themselves, though there was little to eat in their own homes.

Others walked by the front of the building casting longing glances at the feast within. Still others reached the door, then turned to leave. But in cases of this kind the kindly host personally extended his invitation and encouraged the reluctant ones with greatest friendliness.

A Word a Day

Purge

Whatever has been purged has been cleansed, cleared of guilt or moral defilement, purified by separating and carrying off whatever is impure or superfluous.

Our word is derived from the Latin *purgare*, "to cleanse, purge," compounded of *purus*, "pure," and *agere*, "to make, to do."

At one time the word was frequently used to indicate the pruning and trimming of trees and vines—such purging of unnecessary limbs and twigs, of course, rendering the tree or vine more fruitful.

Purge is one syllable and is pronounced as though spelled purj, the *u* as in urn.

"Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." (John 15: 2.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How many women in the United States are working for pay?—*Women's Enterprises and Activities* 20

What is meant by the art term, "kinetism"?—*Educational* 20

When was the first Hawaiian Thanksgiving?—*Editorial Feature* 20

What are France's naval views?—*News Section* 20

What Scandinavian country has recently abolished passport visé fees for American citizens?—*In the Ship Lanes*..... 20

Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Fanaticism Versus Prohibition

AT A time when President Hoover has appealed to every citizen for support in his vigorous attack on the country's gravest problem, lawlessness; at a time when the Government is bending its every effort to improve the administration of the most widely approved amendment ever enacted into the Constitution, the Eighteenth; at a time when the prohibition law is admittedly under conscientious examination by many shades of opinion, what attitude can the Nation rightly expect from the opponents of this law?

If the United States is ever to alter its prohibition policy, it is obvious that it will be after some better and more effective measure of liquor control is unfolded to the American people. But at this very time when every thoughtful citizen is alert to all constructive discussion of national prohibition, what attitude most generally marks the rôle of the wets? What contribution are the opponents of the law making toward the solution of this vital problem?

The Liberal Civic League's recent meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, offers one illuminating answer. The facts are that a few days ago three rumrunners, attempting to escape from a coast guard vessel off Newport, were killed by the firing to which the coast guard had resorted in an effort to halt the fleeing craft. As the complete evidence in this case is not yet available, The Christian Science Monitor would not pretend to express any conclusive opinion as to the responsibility. But what happened at the Liberal Civic League's meeting in Faneuil Hall? Its speakers, on the unverified assertion of the surviving member of the rumrunning ship, unhesitatingly branded this incident "wanton murder."

What prompts, we should like to ask, such fanatical abuse of the federal enforcement officers? The known activities of this rumrunning craft, its contraband cargo, the previous conduct of its crew, are considerations which to any disinterested mind would support the presumption that the coast guard was forced into this act strictly in its line of duty. But aside from these considerations, what justifies such unreasoning protests in advance of the determination of the facts?

On the same week-end that these rumrunners ran afoul the coast guard off Newport two prohibition enforcement officers in Virginia were shot by escaping bootleggers. No liberal civic league rushed to protest. Drunken men have taken the lives of their fellow citizens, but no liberal civic league has hastened to oppose their action.

Would not, in all fairness, an impartial and disinterested zeal for civic liberties prompt some slight concern for the representatives of the law and for the rights of citizens against the lawlessness of liquor?

At a time when prohibition needs intelligent criticism as well as intelligent praise, it is the more regrettable that the attitude of the wets should be so dominated by intolerance and prejudice. The people of the United States, intent upon working out the prohibition problem earnestly and constructively, can find little inspiration at the hands of opponents of the law who rest their case upon such fanatical gestures.

Another Soviet Republic?

MANCHURIA appears loath to relinquish its distinction as one of the world's most fruitful areas of international hostility. No sooner has the world breathed a sigh of relief over the conclusion of negotiations between Russia and China concerning the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway than new reports of disconcerting import are heard.

These reports are to the effect that Russian agents are organizing the Mongols of the Barga district into a Soviet republic. The Barga district is the western end of Manchuria. Its capital is Hailar, the only town of importance occupied by the Russians in their recent invasion of Manchuria. This region, except along the railroad, is occupied by Mongol tribes under the leadership of their hereditary chiefs or "princes." Their culture is much the same as it was when Genghis Khan roamed the same territory. Their allegiance to China is merely nominal and the "princes" would lend a ready ear to any Russian scheme which promised advantage to themselves.

The tale of a Barga republic might be dismissed as a wild rumor except for the precedent which the Russians themselves established in Mongolia. When in 1921 several brigades of the Red Army invaded that Chinese dependency in pursuit of Baron Ungern, they promptly caught and executed their man. There was no promptness, however, in their retirement from Mongolia. They occupied the capital, Urga, and remained in possession for several years. At last, under pressure from China, and perhaps as a concession to the absurdity of denouncing the "imperialism" of the other powers while Russian troops occupied Chinese territory, the Soviet forces were withdrawn.

They left in their wake, however, a "Mongolian Soviet Republic" officered by Mongols whom the Russians had carefully picked and trained for the purpose. Exactly the same materials lie ready to Russia's hand in the Barga section of Manchuria. Indeed, circumstances make it quite possible that when the Soviet forces finally withdraw behind the Siberian frontier they will leave behind a "Barga Soviet Republic" recognized by and in alliance with Moscow, and that the Chinese will have to mourn the loss of another slice of Chinese territory to the vociferously anti-imperialistic Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Two Governors' Messages

THE messages addressed by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts to the Legislatures of their respective States on the opening of the legislative year have received from citizens and press more than the usual attention given to such pronouncements. They prove that when a state's executive speaks out clearly and forcefully on vital issues he can command the interest and consideration of his people.

In New York, Governor Roosevelt won such a unanimous and vigorous response for his program of prison reform that it stands as virtually ratified by public opinion. About all that is left for the Legislature to do is to catch up with the procession by enacting the detailed measures. Outstanding among these in the Governor's view should be emergency provisions to relieve overcrowding, pending completion of the State's extensive prison-building program. The key of this plan is a system of camps where the more trustworthy prisoners can be granted the boon of outdoor work, such as farm or construction labor. The benefits possible both for the men taken out and those left within the prisons will have to be proven, but judging from some other states' experiences they should be so definite that New York will make this "experiment" a permanent policy.

In Massachusetts, Governor Allen came out foursquare against the recently fomented effort to repeal the state enforcement act popularly known as the "Baby Volstead Law." He said: "The Federal Constitution rules. The repeal of the state enforcement act would be an open invitation and an incentive to violate the law." It is possible that some well-meaning persons who have somehow convinced themselves that the way to obtain law observance is to repeal the law will feel that Mr. Allen sadly misunderstands their patriotic purpose when he declares repeal "would breed and nourish lawlessness." But for most citizens there will no longer be any question as to the true character of the repeal movement; it stands revealed as an effort to make nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment easier. Governor Allen has made the issue clear.

Bulgaria Challenges Change

WHILE the tide of change, or progress—which may or may not be the same thing—sweeps headlong over the world, one nation at least, as sturdy as it is diminutive, has closed its gates and dikes to the oncoming flood. Little Bulgaria in its mountain home has a social system as dour and as firmly planted as the ranges of its landscape. Devotion to work, respect for parental authority, modesty, reserve, self-restraint, rigid integrity in business—it is, whatever its faults, a well-proved order full of many noble human qualities.

It would be of little avail to tell the Bulgar patriarch that the free and self-reliant youth of today, taking few rules of conduct from others, is an improvement upon his own well-disciplined family. Indeed, he is now striking at one fruitful source of change by bringing pressure to bear on Sofia to strengthen its control over imported films, and, as a further safeguard, seeks to prevent youth entering the disturbing portals of the movie palace at all.

Yet for all his precautions, it would seem that the guardian of Bulgar tradition has a stern fight ahead. In the struggle between the greater freedom of the new and the lesser freedom of the old, there is likely to be but one result. But even if the triumphant hosts of modernism eventually swarm over the last mountain defenses of the Balkans and bring in new methods and machinery, new theories of living, so that the parental Bulgar hearth no longer recognizes itself, let it not be said that the centuries of careful building up of this family system have been mere waste effort.

The later trend of development of this age of readjustment, and the qualities that will ultimately be most called upon, cannot be foreseen. It is an age of exploration. And just as the explorer setting forth into foreign lands looks to an eventual return to family, to settled life, to a realization of the fruits of his travels, so an exploring age implies an ultimate return to a state of greater settlement and serenity, of reflection upon past experiences and selection of the best of them for permanent use.

When such a time finally arrives, it will be strange if the best of the human qualities that went to build up the Bulgarian social system, and those of a kindred nature, are not called upon to contribute to the new enlightened order.

Art, Architecture, and the State

THROUGH the schemes of George Lansbury—whose official title is First Commissioner—for brightening the lives of London's slum children, the Office of Works, almost totally unknown to the general public a few months ago, has become one of the most prominent departments of the British Government. Its popularity, however, appears to have been momentarily dimmed by its recent decision to erect on the site of Calton Gaol in Edinburgh a building designed by a member of its own staff, instead of one chosen by competition among private architects. It intends also to follow the same policy in connection with a new block of buildings in Whitehall.

In the latter case there seems to be some individual injustice involved, for it hardly appears fair to overlook thus summarily the claims of the private architect who won the competition held for this very job in 1914. But the Royal Institute of British Architects and the profession generally are opposing no less strenuously, and on purely artistic grounds, the attitude of the Office of Works toward the Edinburgh building scheme.

But, after all, is the usual method of open competition, which the department is here shelving, indisputably the best way of producing plans of architectural genius? Experience in other branches of art would scarcely suggest that it is. The greatest novels are not necessarily discovered by publishers' competitions for £1000 prizes. It is not to be denied that some fine buildings have been erected from competitive designs. The House of Commons is a well-known example of one of these. But the greatest architectural triumphs have not been achieved in this manner. In drawing a plan for a competition there is always the temptation to design, not what the architectural circumstances dictate, but what the judges are likely to admire. The artist is without the freedom that is essential to his best work. Had Wren's St. Paul's depended for its erection on meeting with the approval of a popular body of judges, it would probably not have been built. If the Office of Works chooses a competent architect, and then gives him complete freedom, there should be no need of apprehension for the result.

The decision of the Office of Works to give one of its own members an architectural opportunity of the first magnitude may mark the beginning of a mutually beneficial connection between art and government.

A "Mediterranean Locarno"?

AT LAST the suggestion of a Mediterranean treaty has received official support, for in the French memorandum on the London naval conference the proposal is tentatively put forward in the form of a question. Just as the treaty relating to the Pacific helped the powers to conclude the Washington agreement, so, it is urged, a treaty relating to the Mediterranean might facilitate a London agreement.

Certainly the idea of what was called some months ago a "Mediterranean Locarno" deserves consideration. It has not yet been shown that it would solve the immediate problems which are raised. Possibly it would complicate them. All that can be said at present is that anything which is calculated to bring good results will be welcomed.

The original proposition was that since Italy and France—both Mediterranean powers—were unable to find a common basis of naval limitation, Britain should guarantee peace in the Mediterranean by becoming arbiter and by intervening in certain eventualities. This is, obviously, a rôle which would be distasteful to Britain.

Now, so far as can be ascertained, what is contemplated is a larger scheme. The pact of guarantee and nonaggression would be signed not only by Britain, France and Italy, but also by other Mediterranean powers. Which powers? Spain is specifically mentioned, but Spain is not the only other power with Mediterranean interests, and it would appear as though there were some move to widen the scope of the London conference.

There is report of a proposal—which, whether accurate or not, is in logical line with such a pact—that Spain should have a seat in the conference. Demand for a seat is justified by Spain's history, geographical position, national importance, and program of naval construction, which is somewhat ambitious in character. But if Spain, why not lesser powers? If Mediterranean problems are seriously tackled they will involve many political questions which have for some years defied the efforts of diplomatists.

It would be altogether admirable to remove potential causes of Mediterranean disputes at the London conference, but to make success dependent upon such removal is to increase the risks of failure. The dilemma is that, without political solutions, even temporary technical solutions are rendered more difficult; but to regard such political solutions as the incidental task of an already sufficiently onerous naval conference is to overcharge the agenda with matters in which the United States and other powers have no direct interest.

Preliminary negotiations seem to have brought a prospect of agreement among Japan, the United States and Britain. That is already in itself a tremendous advance. Preliminary negotiations among the Mediterranean powers should be pressed forward with all diligence, with a view to reaching a provisional understanding which will enable France and Italy to appear at London without bringing to the conference heavy baggage for general examination. The great need of the London conference is simplified situations as between the various participants.

Editorial Notes

Considerable effort has been expended in recent years to provide markets in the United States for the handicrafts of European workers, and a similar opportunity to help is open for those who would encourage the American Indians to keep alive their native arts and find a market for their wares. The Rockefeller School of American Research in Santa Fe, N. M., has taken up this problem and is helping the Indians of the southwestern states to sell their baskets, rugs, pottery and other handiwork, thereby enabling them not only to earn better incomes, but also to revive the crafts for which the Pueblos, Navajos and other tribes have been famed.

Soviet Russia's quick response to the American appeal for aid in locating the missing airmen, Eielson and Borland, in the arctic wastes, is pleasant indication of the fact that even if Moscow holds aloof from the older systems of government it is at one with other countries when it comes to an errand of international mercy.

Know your planes and fly safely. Official United States markings for various classifications are:

NC—Government approved for passenger carrying.

NR—Special work, but nonpassenger carrying.

X—Experimental ships.

Shorter working hours and growth of the five-day week have brought about the problem of how to improve the increased leisure. Why not make it educational and learn to do in four days what it now takes five to do? And if that in time brings about another problem, we shall then know what to do with it.

Thanksgiving in Hawaii

HONOLULU

MORE than 100 years ago a little group of New England missionaries, having rounded Cape Horn in a vessel whose modest dimensions would amaze the ocean traveler of today, landed in the fair "Sandwich Islands," much to their own gratification and to the astonishment of the natives. The more the newcomers saw of the islands and the closer grew their acquaintance with the subjects of Kamehameha the deeper became that gratification. For they found this a land surpassing the most vivid fancy in its charm.

They found it, too, a field fallow to their religious sowings, for the natives were friendly and receptive. In brief, there was such cause for thanksgiving as, back in New England, they had rarely known. We can imagine, then, what that first Thanksgiving Day, back in 1820, meant to that little group of intrepid voyagers, newly landed beneath the palm trees of these dreamlike subtropical isles.

* * *

The islanders lived then in primitive dwellings of thatch not apt to be favored by the white man. So the missionaries set up a little frame house, which still stands almost in the center of the modern city of Honolulu. By and by, as one of their first manifestations of thanksgiving, they built a church not far from the little wooden house. It was a large church, mostly of coral stone, constructed after the old New England design. It was, beyond doubt, the largest church then existing in the Pacific, and men call it today—this far-famed Kawaiahao church in Honolulu—the "Westminster of the Pacific."

In the Kawaiahao church, first monument to missionary activities in the north Pacific, all sorts and conditions of men and women have gathered through several generations. The favorite wife of the first Hawaiian King, Kamehameha the Great, having been converted to Christianity, was an attendant here. Island chiefs of the old days, dignified and stately in brilliant regalia, mingled here with bold sea wanderers, clipper-ship masters, diplomatic emissaries to the Hawaiian monarchy from every land, sugar planters and far-roving adventurers. And to the services of Thanksgiving Day the islanders brought offerings of their best, the richest of the harvest, the finest of fruits, the sleekest of netted fish from the coral reefs. It was all heaped before the pulpit like a vast horn of plenty overflowing with the richness of one of the fairest and kindliest lands of earth.

* * *

Such were the early Hawaiian Thanksgivings. And although 100 years, fifty years, even twenty years, have brought about marked changes in Hawaii and surrounded the "Westminster of the Pacific" with many a modern building and the clatter of tramcars and automobiles, yet the Kawaiahao church still stands, handsome in its modern renovation, dignified and foursquare to all the world. And within it, on Thanksgiving morning, the earlier days are recalled; almost, as one might say, lived again.

For there before the pulpit are the offerings of the best of the harvest, the taro and the pineapples and the papaia. There in their individual chairs at the front are the deacons of the church, venerable Hawaiians, some of them, who remember Kalakaua, perhaps even Lunalilo. Yonder is the place where once sat Liliuokalani, and upon the wall is a marble tablet commemorating the conversion to Christianity here of the wife of Kamehameha the Great.

A long line of missionary preachers of New England extraction has occupied the pulpit of the "Westminster of the Pacific," but it found a successor years ago in the person of a man of Chinese-Hawaiian extraction, one of the outstanding personalities of these fair mid-Pacific islands. It is he who determined to restore the Thanksgiving services of the old days with their harvest offerings and songs by the little children in the mellifluous Hawaiian tongue. It is he, too—the far-known and beloved Dr. Akaiho Akana—who has made the Kawaiahao church the pre-eminent monument of the old Hawaii, to the achievements of the pioneers and to all that was best in the life of the early days. On Thanksgiving morning, as on each Sunday, Dr. Akana preaches two sermons; one in Hawaiian, and a counterpart in English.

The Hawaiian Thanksgiving, enjoyed, perhaps, under a very warm sun and at a temperature above 80 degrees, is, for the most part, quite similar to those back in New England. Its diversions naturally include some not altogether practicable "back home," for no holiday in Honolulu lacks its swimming contests at Waikiki Beach, where the temperature of the water is the same on Thanksgiving as on Memorial Day, and the same on Christmas as on the Fourth of July.

But Hawaii has its Thanksgiving football quite as Boston or New York or Pittsburgh, and of late years it has become not less enthusiastic. Football at 85 degrees, and under a blazing subtropical sun, may suggest a paradox to those accustomed to sit in some famed stadium or bowl wrapped in furs and muffled to the ears; but most of the international audience which revels in the games at the Honolulu Stadium knows nothing more of freezing weather and flying snow than the cinema screen has shown them, and craves no closer acquaintance.

The Honolulu audience attends baseball games and football games and swimming contests under weather conditions which vary little, and expands in joy and enthusiasm under the warm sun tempered by soft trade winds.

* * *

Hawaii, and especially its verdure-wrapped capital, is likely to be at its best at the Thanksgiving season. For much of the annual rainfall of forty inches or so comes during the autumn, turning every brown spot on the hillsides and the extinct volcanoes into green, and adding a glowing sheen to palm frond and hibiscus leaf and sugar-cane stalk.

The numberless blossoms are at their fairest and most redolent then, and the flower shops of Honolulu lend a greater brilliance to the always-colorful streets. The soft hues of the many new buildings reveal themselves here and there through the masses of foliage as one wanders through the arbored residence streets, and, beyond, the ever-blue subtropical sea, with its flecks of flashing surf, incloses like a well-chosen frame one of the fairest pictures the world can offer.

So, then, if the pioneers of a century ago found it cause for thanksgiving when they at last landed in Hawaii, shall not we—though making our way hither in somewhat less arduous fashion—be similarly appreciative? Though the simplicity that greeted the missionaries has somewhat yielded to the sophistication of a modern community, yet has Hawaii much to offer us that was lacking then? We can, in point of fact, find anything here that we can find anywhere; and some few things wanting, perhaps, in other places.

There is not, of course, any such thing as "the most beautiful spot in the world." But there is, it may be, the best climate. Can anyone suggest any real rival to Hawaii for that distinction? Climate was very likely one of the things uppermost in the thoughts of those who made their first thanksgiving in Hawaii a century ago, with the vivid recollections of the Cape Horn voyage in a 200-ton brig still fresh. And to all that lent particular ardor to that first Hawaiian Thanksgiving the years have added in measure generous and rich.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE North German Lloyd has made a proposal to the managing committee of German women's clubs which has more of the character of an invitation and will assuredly be welcomed gratefully by many. Its purpose is a study trip to America and back at exceptional rates and with exceptional advantages. The steamer Europa for the outward voyage and München for the return passage are to be selected, and good cabins for from one to four persons are specially reserved for the student travelers. The sojourn in America will be twenty-four days: seven days in New York, two each at Philadelphia, Washington, Niagara, Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, and three at Boston. Everywhere the visitors will be shown the chief things of interest, a reception will be given for them at the German Embassy, and prominent American women have promised to extend hospitality to their German sisters. The moderate sum of 2600 marks will defray the entire expenses of the trip from Bremen back to Bremen, with the exception of small personal matters.

* * *

Talking of ships, the North German Lloyd's popular steamer, Columbus, which has been out of the running for some months owing to rebuilding and re-equipment, is ready to sail again. She has been fitted out with turbines, the bridge has been built out over the sides to afford a complete view of the whole vessel, the number of first class cabins and private baths has been increased, and the tourist and third class have been thoroughly remodeled. The number of the third class cabins has been reduced and all cabins in all four classes are now supplied with running water. The company will operate from next May a fast passenger service weekly between Bremen and New York with the Bremen, Europa and Columbus.

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The Reich President has finally yielded to requests to permit himself to be filmed in his home surroundings. And he did this with a good grace, although being photographed in any form has never been greatly to his taste. The preparations were on a scale of great magnitude; a number of searchlights, with flashlight apparatus as well as 350 meters of cable, were conveyed to the presidential palace in the Wilhelm Strasse, the cables being laid through nine rooms before reaching Herr von Hindenburg's study. It took the company intrusted with the work four hours until everything was in readiness and the proper studio light attained. After a very short time the President had had enough and called out: "The two minutes are up, gentlemen!" He was politely informed that ten minutes had been agreed upon and, nolens volens, he had to submit. All Berlin is awaiting the release of the film with interest, for the President is extremely popular.

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Always endeavoring to be useful to the welcome foreign visitor the authorities have just opened a small, well-equipped post office in Unter den Linden, where, in spite of that thoroughfare's central situation and the fact that a number of large hotels are there, such a necessary institution has hitherto been conspicuous by its absence. The clerks sit at open counters as in England, and not behind small apertures as is the rule here; one of them is said to be conversant with English and French. While waiting for one of the nine telephone boxes to be vacant, comfortable chairs and a table are provided for the convenience of visitors. In accordance with the proverbial love of Germans for floral decorations the new post office on the opening day was beautified with pots of orchids placed at intervals along the counter.

* * *

For the exhibition of Italian pictures at Burlington House the directors of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum have been prevailed upon to lend some of their treasures. It has not been an easy task for them to select the works of art that were destined to make the crossing of the Channel, and it is confidently hoped that the London art directors will consider it in the light of a quid pro quo and send some of their best specimens for the forthcoming Rembrandt exhibition at Berlin. Five paintings, several bronzes, and a number of engravings, all of great value, have been decided upon.

* * *

Visitors to the Pressa—the International Press Exhibition held in 1928 at Cologne—can hardly fail to remember the Evangelical Church that had its place in the grounds almost opposite the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor. This artistic and highly original little building attracted much attention. It was built entirely of iron and steel after the design of Professor Bartning of Weimar, and the interior walls were rich in colorful glass paintings, although the general effect was overdark. Professor Weissel of Cologne had a meritorious share in the artistic decoration. Altogether, the building was too interesting to exist only for an exhibition, and it is gratifying to learn that it has been purchased by the city of Essen, where it is to be permanently erected on the Holsterhausen market place.

* * *

Emil Jannings, who has for a number of years played exclusively for screen productions, is about to return to the stage. He will appear at the Munich Schauspielhaus in Hauptmann's ever-popular comedy, "Der Biberpelz," and in two more plays the names of which have not yet been made known. It is hoped that Herr Jannings will then settle down again to the Berlin stage.

* * *

The new home of the Institute of Mathematics of the Göttingen University, the construction of which was made possible by a gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, is now completed. Thus Göttingen, which has been termed "the mathematical center of the world," is in possession of the most up-to-date institute of the kind in all the German universities.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Child Welfare Work and Serums

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently President Hoover selected or instructed to be selected a committee of men to investigate, study and make plans in regard to child welfare work. One of the men selected, I understand, is a well-known research man and vivisector.

Being familiar to some extent with child welfare work, I wish to state that today some of the best known treatments in regard to child welfare are the use of serums and vaccines.

This form of treatment is advocated and stated to be very beneficial to children by many in the medical profession. Serums and vaccines are made from animals, and a great deal of suffering is endured by these animals to supply them.

We who feel that the welfare of our children in time of health and during illness should be a personal question have it in our power to inform the President or the committee in Washington of our views on this subject.

New York, N. Y. ANNA LUTZ.

Facilities at Commonwealth Pier

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to a letter signed by M. Scott Till appearing in your paper, in which she criticizes the facilities at Commonwealth Pier on the day of the last sailing of our steamer Cedric. She states that the few benches that were provided were filled to overflowing and that she had to stand and walk about in the bitter cold for two and a half hours.

It is unfortunate that the lady did not avail herself of inside passenger accommodations that were heated. While there were only a limited number of seats in this room, there was a large reception hall in the rear of the passenger room which was also heated and where there were seats for 1200 people. I am sure she could have found ample seating space for her party. G. F. RAVENEL,

Boston Manager, White Star Line.